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ABSTRACT

The responses of San Francisco residents to questions covering four topical areas, i.e., crime trends, fear of crime, residential problems and lifestyles, and local police performance, were analyzed from data collected in a 1974 attitudinal survey. Most residents felt that they: (1) lived in relatively safe areas; (2) were not particularly concerned about safety from crime when selecting a residential neighborhood; (3) believed neighborhood crime had risen little and was usually not perpetrated by neighborhood residents; (4) viewed police efforts as generally satisfactory; and (5) envisioned their chances of personal victimization as rising. Responses also indicated that older residents felt more apprehensive about crime, and Blacks consistently expressed greater dissatisfaction with their neighborhoods and stronger criticism of police-community relations. Statistical data tables (N=37) are presented in the appendices. (Author)

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San Francisco: Public attitudes about crime

A National Crime Survey report

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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Preface

Since early in the 1970's, victimization surveys have been carried out under the National Crime Survey (NCS) program to provide insight into the impact of crime on American society. As one of the most ambitious efforts yet undertaken for filling some of the gaps in crime data, the surveys, carried out for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, are supplying the criminal justice community with new information on crime and its victims, complementing data resources already on hand for purposes of planning, evaluation, and analysis. Based on representative sampling of households and commercial establishments, the program has had two major elements, a continuous national survey and separate surveys in 26 central cities across the Nation.

Based on a scientifically designed sample of housing units within each jurisdiction, the city surveys had a twofold purpose: the assessment of public attitudes about crime and related matters and the development of information on the extent and nature of residents' experiences with selected forms of criminal victimization. The attitude questions were asked of the occupants of a random half of the housing units selected for the victimization survey. In order to avoid biasing respondents' answers to the attitude questions, this part of the survey was administered before the victimization questions. Whereas the attitude questions were asked of persons age 16 and over, the victimization survey applied to individuals age 12 and over. Because the attitude questions were designed to elicit personal opinions and perceptions as of the date of the interview, it was not necessary to associate a particular time frame with this portion of the survey, even though some queries made reference to a period of time preceding the survey. On the other hand, the victimization questions referred to a fixed time frame—the 12 months preceding the month of interview—and respondents were asked to recall details concerning their experiences as victims of one or more of the following crimes, whether completed or attempted: rape, personal robbery, assault, personal larceny, burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft. In addition, information about burglary and robbery of businesses and certain other organizations was gathered by means of a victimization survey of commercial establishments, conducted separately from the household survey. A previous publication, *Criminal Victimization Surveys in San Francisco* (1977), provided comprehensive coverage of results from both the household and commercial victimization surveys.

Attitudinal information presented in this report was obtained from interviews with the occupants of 4,737 housing units (8,102 residents age 16 and over), or 92.9 percent of the units eligible for interview. Results of these interviews were inflated by means of a multistage weighting procedure to produce estimates applicable to all residents age 16 and over and to demographic and social subgroups of that population. Because they derived from a survey rather than a complete census, these estimates are subject to sampling error. They also are subject to response and processing errors. The effects of sampling error or variability can be accurately determined in a carefully designed survey. In this report, analytical statements involving comparisons have met the test that the differences cited are equal to or greater than approximately two standard errors; in other words, the chances are at least 95 out of 100 that the differences did not result solely from sampling variability. Estimates based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases were considered unreliable and were not used in the analysis of survey results.

The 37 data tables in Appendix I of this report are organized in a sequence that generally corresponds to the analytical discussion. Two technical appendixes and a glossary follow the data tables: Appendix II consists of a facsimile of the survey questionnaire (Form NCS 6), and Appendix III supplies information on sample design and size, the estimation procedure, reliability of estimates, and significance testing; it also contains standard error tables.

IMPORTANT

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Crime and attitudes

During the 1960's, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice observed that "What America does about crime depends ultimately upon how Americans see crime . . . . The lines along which the Nation takes specific action against crime will be those that the public believes to be the necessary ones." Recognition of the importance of societal perceptions about crime prompted the Commission to authorize several public opinion surveys on the matter.[1] In addition to measuring the degree of concern over crime, those and subsequent surveys provided information on a variety of related subjects, such as the manner in which fear of crime affects people's lives, circumstances engendering fear for personal safety, members of the population relatively more intimidated by or fearful of crime, and the effectiveness of criminal justice systems. Based on a sufficiently large sample, moreover, attitude surveys can provide a means for examining the influence of victimization experiences upon personal outlooks. Conducted periodically in the same area, attitude surveys distinguish fluctuations in the degree of public concern; conducted under the same procedures in different areas, they provide a basis for comparing attitudes in two or more localities. With the advent of the National Crime Survey (NCS) program, it became possible to conduct large-scale attitudinal surveys addressing these and other issues, thereby enabling individuals to participate in appraising the status of public safety in their communities.

Based on data from a 1974 attitudinal survey, this report analyzes the responses of San Francisco residents to questions covering four topical areas: crime trends, fear of crime, residential problems and lifestyles, and local police performance. Certain questions, relating to household activities, were asked of only one person per household (the "household respondent"), whereas others were administered to all persons age 16 and over ("individual respondents"), including the household respondent. Results were obtained for the total measured population and for several demographic and social subgroups.

Conceptually, the survey incorporated questions pertaining to behavior as well as opinion. Concerning behavior, for example, each respondent for a household was asked where its members shopped for food and other merchandise, where they lived before moving to the present neighborhood, and how long they had lived at that address. Additional questions asked of the household respondent were designed to elicit opinions about the neighborhood in general, about the rationale for selecting that particular community and leaving the former residence, and about factors that influenced shopping practices. None of the questions asked of the household respondent raised the subject of crime. Respondents were free to answer at will. In contrast, most of the individual attitude questions, asked of all household members age 16 and over, dealt specifically with matters relating to crime. These persons were asked for viewpoints on subjects such as crime trends in the local community and in the Nation, chances of being personally attacked or robbed, neighborhood safety during the day or at night, the impact of fear of crime on behavior, and the effectiveness of the local police. For many of these questions, response categories were predetermined and interviewers were instructed to probe for answers matching those on the questionnaire.

Although the attitude survey has provided a wealth of data, the results are opinions. For example, certain residents may have perceived crime as a growing threat or neighborhood safety as deteriorating, when, in fact, crime had declined and neighborhoods had become safer. Furthermore, individuals from the same neighborhood or with similar personal characteristics and/or experiences may have had conflicting opinions about any given issue. Nevertheless, people's opinions, beliefs, and perceptions about crime are important because they may influence behavior, bring about changes in certain routine activities, affect household security measures, or result in pressures on local authorities to improve police services.

The relationship between victimization experiences and attitudes is a recurring theme in the analytical section of this report. Information concerning such experiences was gathered with separate questionnaires, Forms NCS 3 and 4, used in administering the victimization component of the survey. Victimization survey results appeared in *Criminal Victimization Surveys in San Francisco* (1977), which also contains a detailed description of the survey-measured crimes, a discussion of the limitations of the central city surveys, and facsimiles of Forms NCS 3 and 4. For the purpose of this

[1] President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, February 1967, pp. 49–53.

report, individuals who were victims of the following crimes, whether completed or attempted, during the 12 months prior to the month of the interview were considered "victimized": rape, personal robbery, assault, and personal larceny. Similarly, members of households that experienced one or more of three types of offenses—burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft—were categorized as victims. These crimes are defined in the glossary. Persons who experienced crimes other than those measured by the program, or who were victimized by any of the relevant offenses outside of the 12-month reference period, were classified as "not victimized." Limitations inherent in the victimization survey—that may have affected the accuracy of distinguishing victims from nonvictims—resulted from the problem of victim recall (the differing ability of respondents to remember crimes) and from the phenomenon of telescoping (the tendency of some respondents to recount incidents occurring outside, usually before, the appropriate time frame). Moreover, some crimes were sustained by victims outside of their city of residence; these may have had little or no effect in the formation of attitudes about local matters.

Despite the difficulties in distinguishing precisely between victims and nonvictims, it was deemed important to explore the possibility that being a victim of crime, irrespective of the level of seriousness or the frequency of occurrence, has an impact on behavior and attitudes. Adopting a simple dichotomous victimization experience variable—victimized and not victimized—for purposes of tabulation and analysis also stemmed from the desirability of attaining the highest possible degree of statistical reliability, even at the cost of using these broad categories. Ideally, the victim category should have distinguished the type or seriousness of crimes, the recency of the events, and/or the number of offenses sustained.[2] Such a procedure seemingly would have yielded more refined measures of the effects of crime upon attitudes. By reducing the number of sample cases on which estimates were based, however, such a subcategorization of victims would have weakened the statistical validity of comparisons between the victims and nonvictims.

[2]Survey results presented in this report contain attitudinal data furnished by the victims of "series victimizations" (see glossary).

Summary

Had the survey been designed solely to gauge public opinion about the national impact of crime, there is little doubt that San Franciscans would have portrayed the status of public safety in the Nation as alarming. Three-fourths of the city's residents believed that crime in the United States was on the rise, and an even higher proportion (86 percent) believed that the population in general had altered its activities because of the threat of crime. The main purpose of the survey, however, was not to measure perceptions about crime at the national level. The interviewing focused on familiar, localized places—the neighborhood and other sectors of the city and its suburbs. Although admitting to greater ignorance about local than U.S. crime trends, respondents were considerably more sanguine about people and places they knew more intimately. As shown in Chart A, following this summary, they were far less likely to think that neighborhood crime had risen; a majority felt they lived in relatively safe areas; and neighboring residents were infrequently cited as the perpetrators of crime. Moreover, safety from crime was found to have been a relatively unimportant consideration in deciding where to live, and most persons found no fault with their neighborhoods (see Chart C). Such was the thrust of opinions despite an underlying belief shared by a 59 percent majority that the chances of personal victimization had risen and a feeling voiced by many that crime was a more serious problem than depicted by the mass media.

The prevailing opinion with respect to personal chances of victimization could reasonably be expected to have produced manifestations of fear and a low regard for the work of the city police. Such, however, was not strictly the case. Although a substantial proportion (45 percent) of San Francisco residents indicated they personally had modified their activities because of crime, considerably fewer persons said they feared entering sections of the metropolitan area, providing they needed or wished to do so, either in the daytime or at night (see Chart B). And, notwithstanding a high proportion of individuals who expressed reservations about the safety of their neighborhood at night, relatively few people indicated that the peril of neighborhood crime had led them to consider moving away. As for the quality of police services, relatively few residents were dissatisfied (Chart D). Nevertheless, a large majority felt that police performance could be improved in a variety of ways, chief among these being measures relating to the strength and disposition of the force.

A high degree of consensus, with notable exceptions, characterized the opinions of San Franciscans differentiated on the basis of conventional demographic variables. Even for victims and nonvictims, the patterns of response generally pointed in the same direction; the distribution of answers by members of the two groups usually involved but few percentage points of difference. Results processed to reflect the age and race characteristics of the population no doubt yielded the most provocative contrasts of opinion.

There was a definite tendency for older residents of the city to feel more apprehensive about crime, if not intimidated by it. For example, persons age 50 and over were more likely than younger ones to believe that crime was rising, both in the neighborhood and Nation, and that the media understated the seriousness of the problem. Some two-thirds of the elderly (age 65 and over) felt somewhat or very unsafe when out in their neighborhoods at night, and 58 percent said they had limited or changed their activities because of the fear of crime. Nevertheless, older persons rated police performance more generously than younger ones.

Blacks, smaller of the two racial minorities studied, consistently expressed greater dissatisfaction with their neighborhoods. Perhaps in part because they attributed a relatively high proportion of local crime to neighborhood residents, blacks were more apt than whites or others to feel their vicinities were unsafe, to say they had modified their activities, and to have thought about moving elsewhere. These concerns probably contributed to the relatively poorer rating of the police by blacks and to their comparatively stronger criticism of police-community relations. On the other hand, whites were more likely than members of either minority to think that their chances of victimization had risen, and fear of crime acted more strongly as a deterrent to personal mobility among whites. Whites, however, were more disposed to rate the police favorably.

Chart A. Summary findings about crime trends

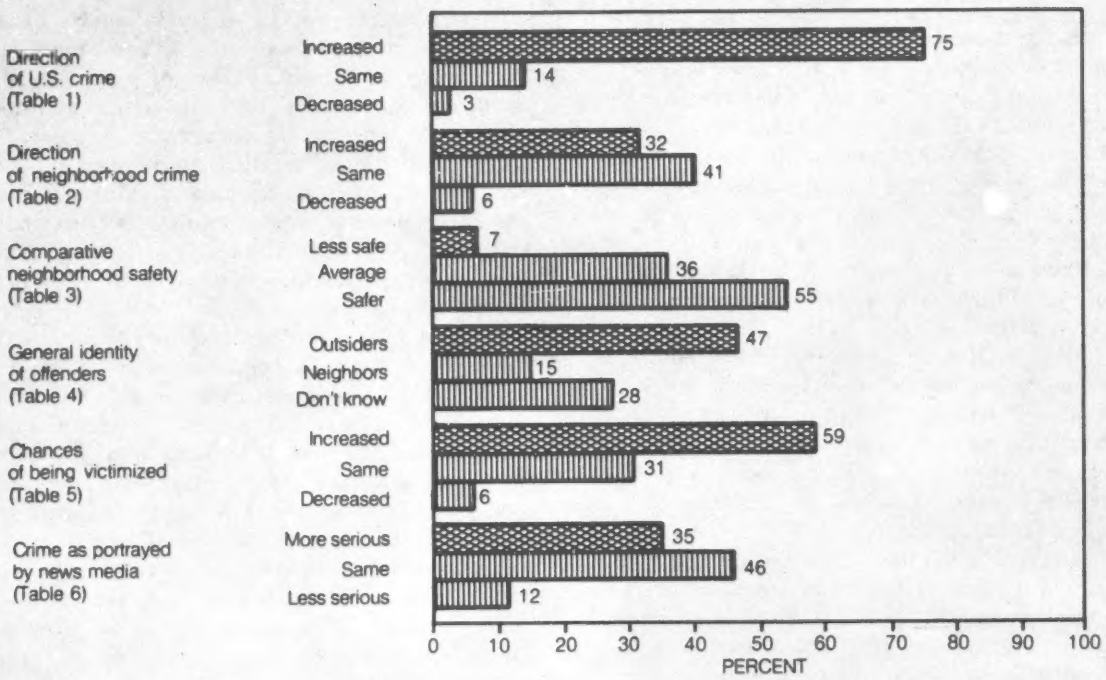


Chart B. Summary findings about fear of crime

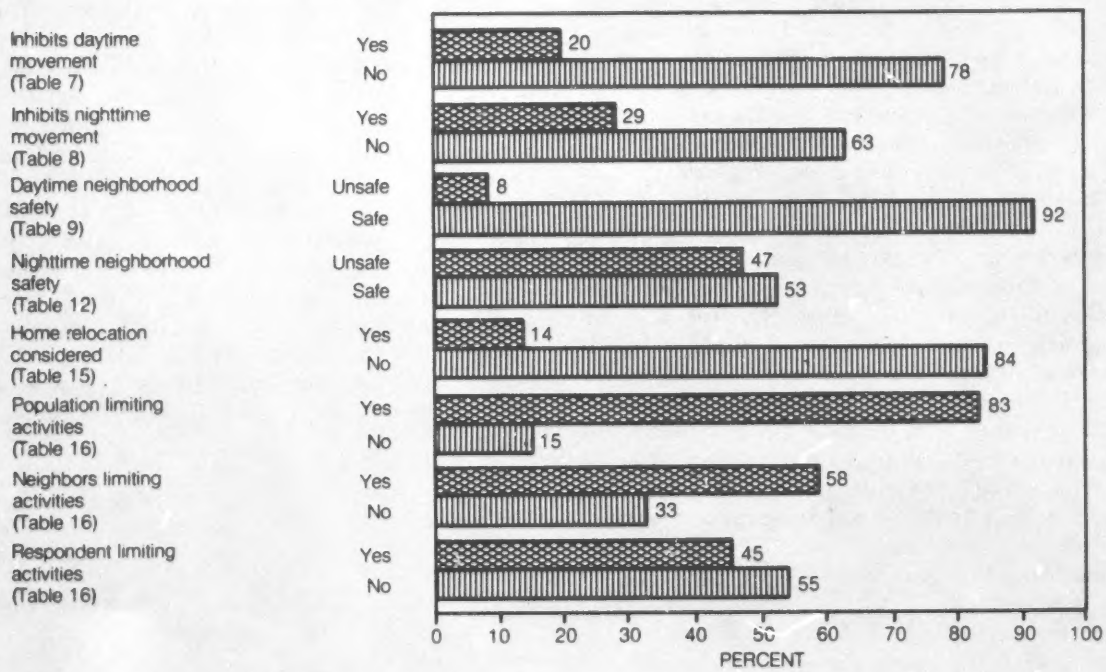


Chart C. Summary findings about residential problems

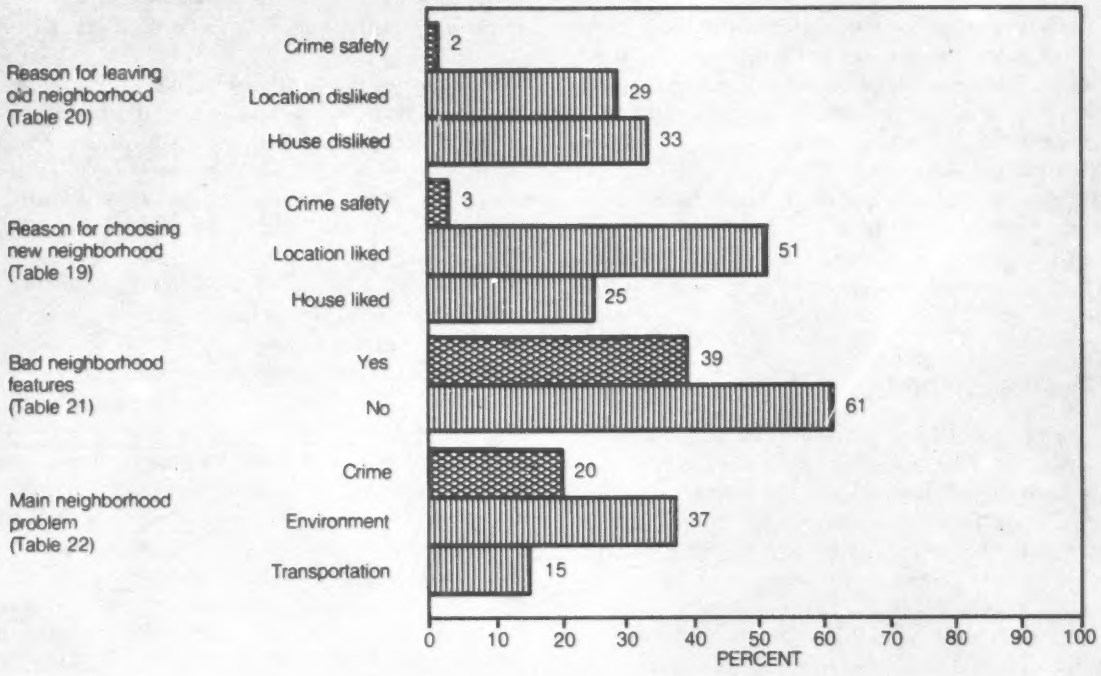
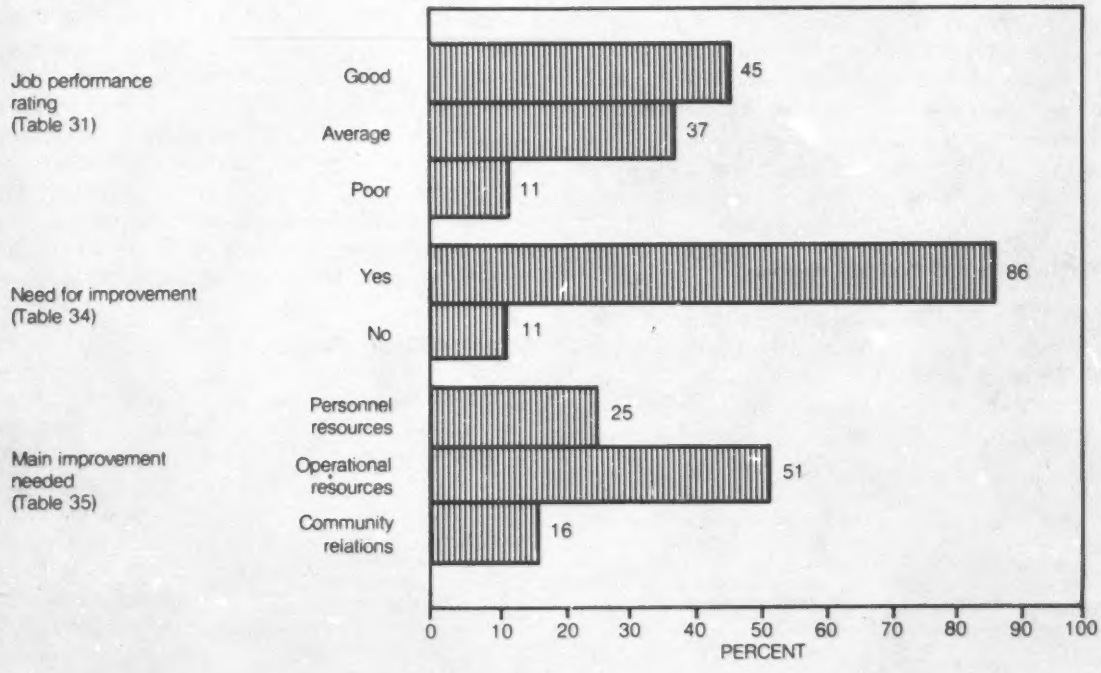


Chart D. Summary findings about police performance



Crime trends

This section of the report deals with the perceptions of San Francisco residents with respect to national and community crime trends, personal safety, and the accuracy with which newspapers and television were thought to be reporting the crime problem. The findings were drawn from Data Tables 1 through 6, found in Appendix I. The relevant questions, appearing in the facsimile of the survey instrument (Appendix II), are 9a, 9c, 10a, 12, 15a, and 15b; each question was asked of persons age 16 and over.

U.S. crime trends

The city's black residents, women, or persons age 50 and over were somewhat more disposed than the measured population as a whole to have gained the impression that crime in the United States had increased in the recent past. Although the relative number of persons in those groups who shared that belief was higher than the three-fourths of the population who thought that crime in the Nation was on the rise, the differences were not large. Only about 6 points separated the percentages of persons of different sex or age who felt that crime had risen, and the difference between the proportions of victims and nonvictims was even smaller. Only 3 percent of San Franciscans thought that national crime had decreased, and 14 percent indicated it had remained about the same. Of the racial groups studied, persons categorized as "other" were less apt to indicate that crime had risen and more likely to disclaim knowledge of a trend.[3]

Neighborhood crime trends

Far fewer San Francisco residents felt that crime had increased in their neighborhoods than in the Nation. Only 32 percent believed it had done so. The largest group, 41 percent, thought that neighborhood crime had remained about the same. Curiously, more persons disavowed knowledge about the direction of neighborhood crime than did so about the situation at the national level (13 vs. 7 percent).

Females were slightly more likely than males to have perceived an increase in neighborhood crime, as were persons age 50 and over in relation to younger ones. Proportionately, more victims than nonvictims thought neighborhood crime was rising. The percent of individuals having the impression that crime had dropped was fairly uniform: a difference of only a percentage point or two separated certain groups from the 6 percent average for the whole measured population.

With respect to relative safety from crime, some 9 in 10 residents characterized their neighborhoods as average or better than others in the metropolitan area. Only 7 percent sensed that their vicinities were relatively perilous. Paradoxically, women, who as indicated previously had been more likely than men to feel that there was an upswing in neighborhood crime, were somewhat less likely to have described their neighborhoods as more or much more dangerous. Response differences according to race were far more striking, blacks having expressed feelings of security far less often than either whites or others; whereas some three-fifths of whites or others felt that their neighborhoods were less or much less dangerous, the corresponding number of blacks amounted to 35 percent. Among blacks, however, a majority (53 percent) considered their neighborhoods "average," an answer given by about a third of the members of the other two racial groups. There appeared to be no particular association between age and perceptions of relative safety from crime. Persons victimized were about twice as likely as those not victimized to have considered their neighborhoods more insecure than others in the area.

Who are the offenders?

Outsiders, that is, persons not living within the vicinity in question, were much more likely than community people (47 vs. 15 percent) to have been designated as the main perpetrators of neighborhood crime. However, a substantial proportion of respondents (28 percent) did not know where the offenders lived. As might be anticipated because of their experience with crime, victims were more likely than nonvictims to have answered directly: 75

[3]Among the population age 16 and over, individuals categorized as other than white or black made up the city's largest racial minority. The 1970 Census determined that most city residents racially classified as other than white or black were of Asian ancestry, with the Chinese (54 percent), Filipino (23), and Japanese (11) communities being the largest components. Survey results processed for this report did not distinguish among subgroups of the "other" racial category.

percent of victims knew where the offenders lived, compared with 64 percent of nonvictims, with the former identifying the offenders as neighborhood residents more often than the latter.[4]

Although the distributions of responses by persons of opposite sex did not vary much, the race and age variables revealed contrasts of opinion about where offenders lived. Blacks were more likely than either whites or others to have attributed crimes to neighborhood people, less apt to say outsiders were the main offenders, and more disposed to assess blame equally on neighboring persons and outsiders. Three patterns of varying degree of statistical strength also were evident among increasingly older persons: a diminished likelihood to ascribe crimes to neighboring people; an increased tendency to answer "I don't know"; and an inclination to contend that there was no crime in the vicinity. For the population as a whole, some 3 percent maintained that neighborhood crime was nonexistent.

Chances of personal victimization

Notwithstanding the finding that only about a third of the population believed that crime in their neighborhoods had risen and only 7 percent considered their vicinities relatively dangerous, a majority of San Franciscans felt their chances of becoming victims had increased over the years. When asked to read a set of statements and to select the one with which they most fully agreed, 59 percent of the city's residents chose "My chances of being attacked or robbed have GONE UP in the past few years." It would appear, therefore, that many individuals interpreted the question in a geographical context larger than the neighborhood, such as other parts of the metropolitan area.[5] Another sizeable group (31 percent) maintained their chances of attack or robbery had not changed, and only 6 percent said they had diminished.

Victims were more likely than nonvictims to have held the view that the risk of being robbed or otherwise attacked was greater, although the difference between responses by the two groups amounted to only some 8 percentage points. Greater diversity in making the assessment was apparent for persons having different demographic characteristics. Generally, women or individuals age 35 and over were more likely than men or younger persons, respectively, to have sensed an increased peril from crime. However, race appeared to be the key variable insofar as the perceived risk was concerned: within a percentile range of 44 to 63, whites were the most likely of the three groups to have felt that their chances of victimization had risen, others were the least likely, and blacks ranked in between (54 percent).[6]

Since a minority of respondents maintained that their chances of victimization had remained the same or declined, little could be expected in the way of response variety, other than opinions complementing majority viewpoints. Thus, men gave each of those answers more frequently than women, and younger persons (under age 35) tended to perceive that personal risks were unchanged or lower more often than older ones.

Crime and the media

Relatively few residents felt that the news media were exaggerating the seriousness of crime. Given a second set of statements and asked to select the item with which they agreed, only 12 percent of the respondents chose "Crime is LESS serious than the

[4]The victimization component of the survey determined that 15 percent of the measured personal crimes of violence (rape, robbery, and assault considered collectively) were committed by persons related to or acquainted with their victims. It is safe to assume that a high proportion of those victimized by nonstrangers knew where the offenders lived, lending additional weight to the answers of victims. See, United States. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. *Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1975, p. 228.

[5]It is of interest to note that the survey was conducted during a period of considerable public concern over an unusually high rate of homicide within the city. Referring to 5 weeks that coincided with most of the field interviewing, a press report entitled "Shocking Rate of Murder Here" summarized the situation as follows: "San Francisco is off to a grisly homicidal headstart in crime statistics for 1974—six persons murdered this week, 20 since the year began." *San Francisco Sunday Examiner and Chronicle*, February 3, 1974, p. A-1. Four of the killings took place on January 28 and were part of the so-called Zebra case. A report on the outcome of that case, together with a chronology of the attempted and completed homicides that occurred mainly during the 1973-74 winter, was carried by the *Chronicle* on March 30, 1976.

[6]Although the victimization component of the survey was a one-time effort that provided no means for measuring changes over time in the incidence of crime, the ranking of answers about change in the likelihood of victimization paralleled that formed by victimization rates for personal crimes of violence calculated from the standpoint of race. In other words, whites were found to have the highest rate (81 per 1,000), followed by blacks (64) and others (27). See *Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities*, op. cit., p. 220.

newspapers and TV say." The largest group, 46 percent, indicated that crime was about as serious as reported, and 35 percent believed that it was more serious. Response differences among the population groups examined generally were inconsequential, even when statistically significant. The opinions of whites and blacks, for instance, tended to parallel one another. Of the three racial groups, "others" were the least likely to have thought that crime was more serious than reported. Persons age 50 and over were more inclined than younger ones to hold that opinion. Similarly, a higher proportion of victimized persons than of those not victimized believed that crime was more serious than media coverage would indicate, but only 4 percentage points differentiated the two groups.

Fear of crime

Among other things, results covered thus far have shown that many San Francisco residents believed crime had increased over the years leading up to the survey, and, in addition, felt their own chances of being attacked or robbed had risen. Whether or not they feared for their personal safety is a matter treated in this section of the report. Also examined is the impact of fear of crime on activity patterns and on considerations regarding changes of residence. Survey questions 11a, 11b, 11c, 13a, 13b, 16a, 16b, and 16c—all asked of persons age 16 and over—and Data Tables 7 through 18 are referenced here.

Crime as a deterrent to mobility

When asked if there were parts of the San Francisco metropolitan area they were afraid to enter, provided they needed or desired to do so, because of crime, relatively few persons answered affirmatively. Most individuals indicated that crime was not a deterrent to either daytime or nighttime mobility: 77 percent said this was the case concerning daytime and 63 percent felt that way about nighttime. The corresponding affirmative answers were 20 and 29 percent.[7]

There were no clear-cut patterns of response among persons who answered "yes" to the two questions about crime-related fear of movement in the metropolitan area. On the contrary, certain inconsistencies emerged in the way people responded. Whereas women (23 percent) were more likely than men (17) to indicate they were fearful of going to certain parts of the area in the daytime, there was no statistically significant difference between responses by persons of each sex with reference to the nighttime question. And, although persons age 35 and over tended to be apprehensive about daytime mobility more often than younger ones, those 50 and over were less likely than younger ones to fear moving about at night. In view of survey results discussed previously—that women and older individuals were more apt than their counterparts to have sensed that their chances of victimization were greater—these findings suggest that respondents interpreted Questions 13a and 13b quite literally.[8] Nevertheless, victims responded as might be expected, having indicated relatively more often than nonvictims that crime acted as a deterrent to daytime or nighttime movement. Whites were more likely than members of either of the racial minority groups to express fear of entering certain sectors of the area either in the day or at night.

Neighborhood safety

Irrespective of their demographic characteristics or victimization experience, by far most San Franciscans felt at least reasonably safe when out alone in their vicinity during the day. Ninety-two percent felt that way, despite survey findings discussed previously that 32 percent believed neighborhood crime had increased. In fact, a majority (53 percent) said they were very safe when out by themselves during the day, contrasted to a nominal number (2 percent) who felt very unsafe.

Despite the prevalence of beliefs that neighborhoods were not dangerous during the day, variations were apparent in the degree to which different groups concurred with that opinion. Males or persons under age 65 were far more likely than females or older individuals, respectively, to have characterized their vicinities as very safe. Conversely, females or the elderly were more apt than males or younger persons to have considered them reasonably safe, somewhat unsafe, and very unsafe. Nonetheless, relatively small numbers of women or the elderly judged their neighborhoods very unsafe. Blacks were less likely than either whites or others to have said their neighborhoods were very safe, but the difference for each comparison amounted to only 4 percentage points. Incongruously, victims were slightly more likely than nonvictims to have regarded their vicinities as very safe in the daytime.

Minority males in the youngest age group

[7] With respect to the greater proportion of respondents who expressed fear of moving about at night than during the day, it is interesting to note that the victimization component of the survey determined that 51 percent of personal crimes of violence, whether committed by offenders who were strangers or nonstrangers to the victim, took place in the daytime (i.e., between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.). See, United States. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. *Criminal Victimization Surveys in San Francisco.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977, Data Tables 54 and 55.

[8] As indicated previously, respondents were not queried regarding all parts of the metropolitan area but only about those they *needed* or *desired* to enter. Thus, it is reasonable to assume that high risk places, those most highly feared, were excluded from consideration by many respondents. Had the questions applied unconditionally to all sectors of the area, the pattern of responses no doubt would have differed.

unanimously considered their neighborhoods safe during the day, and virtually all white males of that age felt likewise.[9] As a corollary to findings covered previously, females in the senior-most age group were the least likely members of the population to feel secure, regardless of race. Nevertheless, an average of 81 percent of females 65 and over felt at least reasonably safe; among elderly males, the corresponding proportion was 91. For persons of each race and sex, the rate at which "safe" responses diminished did not necessarily attend increased age. Among white females in the three age groups between 16 and 34, for instance, apparent differences between the proportions of those who felt secure were statistically insignificant; the proportions averaged 94 percent. However, for each of the six demographic groups formed by applying a race-sex-age variable, persons age 50 and over were less apt than younger ones to have felt safe when out alone in their neighborhoods during the day.

When the question of neighborhood safety for lone persons concerned nighttime instead of daytime, a far smaller majority (53 percent) of residents felt safe, at least reasonably so. Responses of "reasonably safe" were given by about the same number of persons in each of the two queries, with the decrease in the relative number of those who felt secure having centered on the "very safe" category: for the question about nighttime, it was some 38 percentage points lower. As a result, large gains were made by each of the "unsafe" categories. Some 23 percent of the measured population indicated they felt very unsafe when out alone in their neighborhoods at night.

Once again, males were considerably more likely than females to have regarded their vicinities as very safe and far less inclined to characterize them as very unsafe. Persons age 50 and over gave proportionately fewer "very safe" and "reasonably safe" answers than younger individuals. A strikingly high proportion of elderly persons—45 percent, or about double the average for the general population—considered their neighborhoods very unsafe with respect to personal safety at night. Contrasts in the pattern of response were far less dramatic for the race or victimization variables than for age or sex. It might be noted, however, that persons racially classified as "other" were less likely than either whites or blacks to say their neighborhoods were very unsafe.

The near unanimity characterizing the opinions of young males about daytime neighborhood safety broke down for the question about nighttime.[10] Nevertheless, substantial majorities of young (age 16–19) males of each of the three races also felt secure at night. And again, their outlooks contrasted sharply with those of elderly females (age 65 and over). Whereas an average of 84 percent of young males felt safe and 16 percent unsafe when out alone at night, the corresponding percentages among elderly females were 20 and 78. Although the response differences between the two groups were dramatic, males of each race and age category were less likely than females in the matching age groups to express apprehension about the nighttime safety of areas in which they lived. Within each race-sex grouping, however, diminished proportions of "safe" responses did not necessarily attend increased age. For example, the relative numbers of black women age 16–19 and 35–49 who felt secure (or, for that matter, insecure) were not significantly different from one another, and white males age 20–24 were somewhat more likely than those 16–19 to indicate they were safe. Despite these and other exceptions, however, older people within each race-sex group generally were more preoccupied than younger ones with the nighttime safety of their neighborhoods. Among whites, age 50 appeared most clearly to demarcate a shift in opinions on the matter, but such was not the case for blacks, among whom age 65 appeared to be closer to the threshold between a sense of relative security and insecurity. For persons racially classified as other than white or black, a curious finding surfaced: the absence of relatively greater insecurity among elderly females.

Crime as a cause for moving away

A total of about 47 percent of the persons surveyed indicated they felt somewhat or very unsafe when going about their neighborhoods alone during either day or night (or both). These individuals were then asked whether the peril was sufficient to have caused them to consider moving away. Fourteen percent responded affirmatively, with persons vic-

[9]In this paragraph, responses of "very safe" and "reasonably safe" have been combined and differentiated from the sum of "somewhat unsafe" and "very unsafe" answers.

[10]The analytical procedure followed in this paragraph was the same as that described in footnote 9.

timized during the 12 months preceding the interview being considerably more likely than those not victimized to have said "yes." Notwithstanding their stronger manifestations of fear for personal safety when out alone in their neighborhoods and greater likelihood of sensing an increased chance of victimization, women were less likely than men to say they had thought of relocating, perhaps suggesting they had less choice in the matter.[11] This possibility was supported by persons of ages strongly represented within the economically dependent population (16–19 and 65 and over), who were less likely than those in the intervening categories to indicate they had considered seeking a home elsewhere. Relatively more blacks (24 percent) than whites (14) or others (7) had thought of moving. For all groups examined, however, a majority had not entertained such thoughts. A negative answer was given by 84 percent of the relevant population.

Crime as a cause for activity modification

The final set of attitude questions required respondents to judge whether or not crime had caused individuals, both themselves and others, to alter their activities in recent years. Conforming to a pattern established by earlier queries—dealing with U.S. and neighborhood crime trends, neighborhood safety relative to other parts of the metropolitan area, and the places where offenders lived—San Franciscans responded as might have been expected. The more abstract or impersonal the question, the closer an association with restraint on people's activities: 45 percent of the respondents claimed to have modified their behavior, 58 percent said their neighbors had done so, and 83 percent stated that "people in general" had done likewise. Although some interesting variations emerged among persons who answered "yes" to each of the questions, and particularly to the one involving a personal assessment, it should not be overlooked that a small majority of all residents (55 percent) denied that fear of crime had prompted them to behave differently.

Concerning perceptions about the activities of "people in general," the responses formed no readily interpretable relationships, other than the fact that women or individuals victimized were more likely than men or nonvictims (each by very few percentage points) to believe that persons had changed their behavior. However, the distribution of responses about the behavior of neighbors began to approximate personal positions on the matter. Not only were women somewhat more likely than men (59 vs. 56 percent) to have said so, but persons age 50 and over strongly felt such was the case (65 percent). When the question centered on the respondents themselves, the pattern of "yes" responses was rounded out: females were much more likely than males to give that answer (53 vs. 35 percent), and increasingly older persons were more disposed than younger ones to have said so. As for the race variable, relatively more blacks than whites or members of the larger racial minority group indicated they had altered their personal activities. It may be recalled that blacks expressed apprehension about the comparative safety of their neighborhoods and had considered relocating their homes because of the peril of crime at higher rates than whites or others. For each of the three questions, proportionately more victims than nonvictims responded "yes," but the differences amounted to no more than about 3 percentage points.

Cross-classification of the demographic variables generally reinforced the overall configuration of opinions relating to the effects of crime upon the respondent personally, although certain interesting exceptions emerged. Among males, whether white or black, the proportion of those indicating they had modified their lives tended to increase with age. In fact, the contrast in positive responses by white or black males situated at either extreme of the age ranges was quite marked: 21 percent of those age 16–19 and about half of the elderly (age 65 and over) said "yes." The responses by females of either race, however, did not conform to this pattern. Among either white or black women, those age 50 and over were more likely than younger ones to state that crime had caused them to alter their activities, but there was no discernible association between age and the opinions of younger women. Unexplainably, among women racially classified as other than black or white, those age 25–34 were the most apt to have answered affirmatively. As for males of the other racial designation, the elderly claimed to have modified personal activities most readily, but the distribution of answers by those under age 65 bore no apparent relationship to age.

[11] Based on responses shown in Data Table 15, this observation is somewhat misleading because the source question was asked only of persons who said they felt unsafe during daytime and/or nighttime. Totaling 47 percent of the relevant population, individuals who were asked the question included 29 percent of all males, contrasted with 63 percent of all females. Thus, 7 percent of the total population age 16 and over—including 5 percent of males and 8 percent of females—said they had seriously considered moving.

Residential problems and lifestyles

The initial attitude survey questions were designed to gather information about certain specific behavioral practices of San Francisco householders and to explore perceptions about a wide range of community problems, one of which was crime. As indicated in the section entitled "Crime and Attitudes," certain questions were asked of only one member of each household, known as the household respondent. Information gathered from such persons is treated in this section of the report and found in Data Tables 19 through 26; the pertinent data were based on survey questions 2a through 7b. In addition, the responses to questions 8a through 8f, relating to certain aspects of personal lifestyle, also are examined in this section; the relevant questions were asked of all household members age 16 and over, including the household respondent, and the results are displayed in Data Tables 27 through 30. As can be seen from the questionnaire, and unlike the procedure used in developing the information discussed in the two preceding sections, the questions that served as a basis for the topics covered in this part of the report did not reveal to respondents that the development of data on crime was the main purpose of the survey.

Neighborhood problems and selecting a home

Comparatively few respondents for households situated at the same San Francisco address for 5 or fewer years indicated that considerations involving crime had prompted them either to leave the former neighborhood or select its replacement. People generally based these important decisions on variables relating to location (including neighborhood characteristics and convenience to jobs, schools, etc.), economic circumstances, and the adequacy of housing. Those were the main elements of decision for three-fourths of householders. Only 3 percent said that safety from crime was the single most important consideration.

Response differences among the groups examined generally were inconsequential, even when statistically significant. However, in view of information developed later in the interview (i.e., with the individual respondent part of the questionnaire), responses by members of the black community were especially interesting. Blacks were far more likely (23 percent) than whites (8) or others (11) to have selected a neighborhood because it was all they were able to find—they had a limited choice in the matter. Concomitantly, location and neighborhood characteristics had played a lesser role in the decisions of blacks. As already discussed, the complete interview would record that blacks regarded their vicinities as less safe than others, that they were more likely to have thought about moving elsewhere, and that fear of crime had caused them to limit or change their activities relatively more widely. As would be anticipated, poorer householders (those with less than $10,000 annual family income) were more apt than wealthier ones to have said they lacked choice in settling in a neighborhood.

Even though the influence of crime over decisions relating to the choice of a neighborhood had been negligible, a substantial number of San Franciscans—representatives for an estimated 22,000 households—regarded crime, or the fear it engendered, as the most important community problem. Irrespective of their length of occupancy at the address where interviewed, household respondents were asked if there was anything they disliked about the neighborhood. Thirty-nine percent answered affirmatively, with victims having been considerably more disposed to do so than nonvictims (50 vs. 33 percent). In part because of the relatively strong representation by victims among those who found fault with their neighborhoods, 1 in 5 members of this subgroup stipulated that crime was the main problem. Nevertheless, a larger number of persons (37 percent) were disturbed by the quality of their environment (trash, noise, overcrowding, etc.), and substantial numbers were troubled by traffic and parking or by their neighbors (13 percent each). Besides victims, members of families having annual incomes of less than $7,500 were likelier than the more affluent to have picked crime as the most important neighborhood problem.

Food and merchandise shopping practices

Assessment of the extent to which crime had an effect on certain basic household activities was one of the goals of the survey. To implement this aim, respondents were asked if they did their major food shopping in their neighborhoods, the assumption being that those who went out of their way to shop elsewhere would do so either because no foodstores operated in the vicinity or because there were strong incentives for shopping elsewhere. Neighborhood crime was not meaningfully related to shopping

practices. In fact, the vast majority of householders (78 percent) shopped near home, and there was no major departure from this practice among the population groups examined. And of those who grocery-shopped in other places, 19 percent did so because of the absence of neighborhood stores. However, substantial numbers of these persons indicated that the nearby foodstores were inadequate (34 percent) or sold overpriced goods (29).

The second query about shopping related to general merchandise and was structured differently from the first. It aimed at comparing the motivations of all respondents, regardless of where they usually shopped. A majority (55 percent) of San Franciscans shopped downtown rather than in neighborhood or suburban stores. Race seemed to be the variable most closely associated with this preference, whites being more likely than members of either of the racial minorities to say they usually shopped in the suburbs or near home. As for reasons behind these shopping practices, the personal attributes or victimization experiences of respondents yielded no unusual insight. It was clear, however, that crime played a negligible role.

Entertainment practices

As revealed by survey results, the effect of crime on certain economic activities of householders was very minor. To uncover any possible adverse effect of crime on people's social lives, and before the questioning addressed matters directly related to crime, the interviewers asked all persons age 16 and over (not just the household respondents) a battery of questions about evening entertainment in public places, such as restaurants and theatres. A substantial number of persons (48 percent) indicated they had not changed the relative frequency with which they patronized such establishments, 36 percent said they went out less frequently, and 16 percent more often. In a seeming incongruity, victims were more apt than nonvictims to say they went out more often. However, the tendency to go out was strongly related to age—the percent of those who said they were going out more often having declined for older persons—and younger individuals were found to have appreciably higher victimization rates for personal crimes of violence.[12] Thus, younger persons were disproportionately represented both in the victim group and among those who engaged more actively in evening entertainment. Of persons who went out less often, 18 percent said that crime was the main reason for doing so, although a larger proportion (25) attributed this to financial circumstances.

A vast majority (87 percent) of San Franciscans usually patronized entertainment places within the city, whereas 5 percent said they went outside the city, and 7 percent used establishments in both places equally. The response figures were quite uniform for all groups surveyed. Of the 5 percent who customarily sought entertainment outside the city, a very small number—1 in 20—cited crime within the city as the main cause. Personal preferences and convenience were far more common reasons.

[12]See, *Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities*, op. cit., p. 220.

Local police performance

Following the series of questions concerning neighborhood safety and crime as a deterrent to personal mobility, individuals age 16 and over were asked to assess the overall performance of the local police and to suggest ways, if any, in which police effectiveness might be improved. Data Tables 31 through 37, derived from survey questions 14a and 14b, contain the results on which this discussion is based.

Are they doing a good, average, or poor job?

It was the opinion of most San Franciscans that the police were performing their duties adequately. Only 11 percent rated police service as poor. The largest group (45 percent) indicated it was good, and 37 percent said average. Nonvictims judged the police more favorably than victims.

Ratings given by persons of either sex did not vary much, but race and age appeared to be closely linked to opinions about the police. Whites were far more likely than either of the racial minorities to rate police work as good, and blacks were more strongly inclined to characterize it as poor. A relatively high proportion (13 percent) of members of the "other" racial category had no opinion on the matter. There was a distinct tendency for increasingly older people to rate generously: at the extremes, 26 percent of young people (age 16–19) said the police were good, whereas 63 percent of the elderly (age 65 and over) said so. Although there were exceptions to the trend stemming from statistical variances, or because groups occasionally broke the pattern of response, combination of the three demographic variables generally strengthened the relationships charted by the race and age variables considered separately.

How can the police improve?

Despite the overwhelmingly favorable opinions regarding the manner in which the police were doing their job, a majority (86 percent) of persons who rated the police believed that there were ways the force could be improved. Again, race and age seemed to be closely associated with the question about the need for improvement: members of racial minorities were somewhat more likely than whites (89 vs. 85 percent) to indicate this need, and younger persons (age 16–34) were more apt than older ones. Victims were more disposed than nonvictims to say that the police needed to improve the way they performed their duties.

When asked about ways in which the police could provide better service, about half the individuals who had rated the force identified measures relating to its operational practices.[13] More specifically, 27 percent implied dissatisfaction with the way the force was deployed, 14 percent said the police should concentrate on more important duties, and 10 percent thought they should be more responsive. One-fourth of those interviewed thought that personnel deficiencies, whether related to the strength (20 percent) or quality (5) of the force, could use corrective action. The last group of individuals found fault with the force's community relations, including the public demeanor of officers (13 percent) and discriminatory behavior (3). Miscellaneous (untabulated) measures for improvement were suggested by some 8 percent of the respondents.

With a few exceptions, opinions concerning those aspects of police work that needed improvement did not vary greatly among the population groups examined. For example, victims were more likely than nonvictims (17 vs. 12 percent) to suggest that the police concentrate on more important duties or on serious crime, whereas the latter were more likely than the former (22 vs. 16 percent) to sense a need for augmenting the force. On an item-by-item basis, no more than about 4 percentage points separated the responses of males and females. Women were slightly more inclined than men to single out improvements in the sphere of personnel resources, whereas the reverse was true concerning community relations.

Once again, the data on race and age characteristics yielded the most provocative differences of opinion with respect to ways for improving the police force. The distributions of answers by whites and persons racially categorized as "other" were quite parallel and differed markedly from the responses of blacks, who felt much more strongly than either of the other groups about the importance

[13]For much of this discussion, the eight specific response items covered in Question 14b were combined into three categories, as follows: *Community relations*: (1) "Be more courteous, improve attitude, community relations" and (2) "Don't discriminate." *Operational practices*: (1) "Concentrate on more important duties, serious crime, etc."; (2) "Be more prompt, responsive, alert"; (3) "Need more traffic control"; and (4) "Need more policemen of particular type (foot, car) in certain areas or at certain times." And, *Personnel resources*: (1) "Hire more policemen" and (2) "Improve training, raise qualifications or pay, recruitment policies."

of better community relations.[14] Concerning age, there was a general tendency for persons age 50 and over to indicate that upgrading was needed in the area of manpower resources, and there was a decline with increased age in the importance attached to improved community relations; this pattern applied to the answers of males and females alike.

Combination of the race, sex, and age variables revealed that the relatively strong desire for improved police-community relations on the part of blacks rested mainly with males age 16–24, some 56 percent of whom voiced such an opinion. The corresponding figures for young white males was 21 percent. Black females age 16–19 also recorded a large response rate for the community relations category, 48 percent, as opposed to 18 percent for white females of the same age. The number of young black persons of each sex who called for enlarging or improving the capabilities of the force was not large enough to yield a reliable estimate. Among the elderly (age 65 and over), and irrespective of race-sex grouping, responses centered most heavily on issues pertaining to the application of police resources.

[14]Notwithstanding their lower rating of police performance and the greater degree to which they found fault with police-community relations, blacks reported personal and household crimes (considered at an aggregate level) to the authorities relatively as often as whites, although there were differences for specific types of offenses. See, *Criminal Victimization Surveys in San Francisco*, Data Tables 41 and 74.

Survey data tables

The 37 statistical data tables in this appendix present the results of the San Francisco attitudinal survey conducted early in 1974. They are organized topically, generally paralleling the report's analytical discussion. For each subject, the data tables consist of cross-tabulations of personal (or household) characteristics and the relevant response categories. For a given population group, each table displays the percent distribution of answers to a question.

All statistical data generated by the survey are estimates that vary in their degree of reliability and are subject to variances, or errors, associated with the fact that they were derived from a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration. Constraints on interpretation and other uses of the data, as well as guidelines for determining their reliability, are set forth in Appendix III. As a general rule, however, estimates based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates, qualified by footnotes to the data tables, were not used for analytical purposes in this report.

Each data table parenthetically displays the size of the group for which a distribution of responses was calculated. As with the percentages, these base figures are estimates. On tables showing the answers of individual respondents (Tables 1–18 and 27–37), the figures reflect an adjustment based on an independent post-Census estimate of the city's resident population. For data from household respondents (Tables 19–26), the bases were generated solely by the survey itself.

A note beneath each data table identifies the question that served as source of the data. As an expedient in preparing tables, certain response categories were reworded and/or abbreviated. The questionnaire facsimile (Appendix II) should be consulted for the exact wording of both the questions and the response categories. For questionnaire items that carried the instruction "Mark all that apply," thereby enabling a respondent to furnish more than a single answer, the data tables reflect only the answer designated by the respondent as being the most important one rather than all answers given.

The first six data tables were used in preparing the "Crime Trends" section of the report. Tables 7–18 relate to the topic "Fear of Crime"; Tables 19–30 cover "Residential Problems and Lifestyles"; and the last seven tables display information concerning "Local Police Performance."

Table 1. Direction of crime trends in the United States

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Increased	Same	Decreased	Don't know	Not avail
All persons (542,900)	100.0	74.9	14.1	3.4	7.3	0.3
Sex						
Male (257,500)	100.0	71.8	15.9	4.8	7.2	0.3
Female (285,400)	100.0	77.7	12.4	2.1	7.4	0.3
Race						
White (399,100)	100.0	76.5	14.3	3.2	5.8	0.3
Black (65,000)	100.0	78.3	11.3	3.9	6.1	[1]0.3
Other (78,900)	100.0	64.1	15.4	3.9	16.0	[1]0.6
Age						
16-19 (36,200)	100.0	72.1	18.5	3.3	5.9	[1]0.2
20-24 (69,100)	100.0	73.0	17.6	3.5	5.3	[1]0.6
25-34 (120,500)	100.0	71.9	17.2	3.6	7.0	[1]0.3
35-49 (108,500)	100.0	74.3	14.2	3.4	7.5	[1]0.5
50-64 (113,800)	100.0	78.1	10.7	3.3	7.8	[1]0.2
65 and over (94,800)	100.0	78.0	9.7	2.9	9.1	[1]0.2
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (361,300)	100.0	74.1	13.6	3.4	8.6	0.3
Victimized (181,600)	100.0	76.5	15.1	3.2	4.9	[1]0.3

NOTE: Data based on question 10a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 2. Direction of crime trends in the neighborhood

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Increased	Same	Decreased	Haven't lived here that long	Don't know	Not avail
All persons (542,900)	100.0	32.2	41.3	6.4	7.2	12.6	0.2
Sex							
Male (257,500)	100.0	31.2	42.5	7.7	7.6	10.7	0.3
Female (285,400)	100.0	33.1	40.2	5.3	6.8	14.4	[1]0.1
Race							
White (399,100)	100.0	33.5	42.0	5.9	6.8	11.7	0.2
Black (65,000)	100.0	31.9	40.7	8.3	6.9	11.6	[1]0.6
Other (78,900)	100.0	25.9	38.3	7.6	9.6	18.4	[1]0.2
Age							
16-19 (36,200)	100.0	30.2	48.6	8.1	5.2	7.5	[1]0.4
20-24 (69,100)	100.0	28.1	39.0	6.3	15.3	11.2	[1]0.2
25-34 (120,500)	100.0	27.2	42.8	5.2	11.9	12.6	[1]0.2
35-49 (108,500)	100.0	31.8	42.2	7.2	5.8	13.0	[1]0.1
50-64 (113,800)	100.0	37.8	38.5	7.1	3.2	13.1	[1]0.4
65 and over (94,800)	100.0	36.0	40.7	5.7	2.5	14.8	[1]0.2
Victimization experience							
Not victimized (361,300)	100.0	29.6	42.6	6.2	6.8	14.6	0.2
Victimized (181,600)	100.0	37.3	38.7	6.9	8.1	8.7	[1]0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 9a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 3. Comparison of neighborhood crime with other metropolitan area neighborhoods

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Much more dangerous	More dangerous	About average	Less dangerous	Much less dangerous	Not available
All persons (542,900)	100.0	1.1	6.3	35.5	42.8	12.2	2.1
Sex							
Male (257,500)	100.0	1.5	7.1	34.4	42.8	12.9	1.4
Female (285,400)	100.0	0.7	5.6	36.6	42.9	11.6	2.6
Race							
White (399,100)	100.0	1.0	6.1	33.5	44.3	15.3	1.8
Black (65,000)	100.0	2.2	9.0	52.7	30.4	4.5	1.3
Other (78,900)	100.0	[1]0.5	5.1	31.9	45.7	12.8	4.0
Age							
16-19 (36,200)	100.0	[1]1.2	5.6	38.0	45.0	9.7	[1]0.5
20-24 (69,100)	100.0	1.5	8.1	39.0	38.7	11.3	1.4
25-34 (120,500)	100.0	1.1	7.8	32.2	43.1	15.0	0.9
35-49 (108,500)	100.0	1.0	6.3	35.4	43.0	12.3	2.0
50-64 (113,800)	100.0	1.2	4.3	37.0	43.5	11.2	2.9
65 and over (94,800)	100.0	0.7	5.5	34.8	43.6	11.4	3.9
Victimization experience							
Not victimized (361,300)	100.0	0.6	4.9	36.0	43.9	12.2	2.3
Victimized (181,600)	100.0	2.0	9.0	34.5	40.7	12.2	1.6

NOTE: Data based on question 12. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 4. Place of residence of persons committing neighborhood crimes

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	No neighborhood crime	People living here	Outsiders	Equally by both	Don't know	Not available
All persons (542,900)	100.0	3.3	15.0	47.2	5.5	28.2	0.8
Sex							
Male (257,500)	100.0	3.2	16.0	48.2	5.9	26.0	0.7
Female (285,400)	100.0	3.5	14.2	46.2	5.0	30.2	0.8
Race							
White (399,100)	100.0	3.2	14.6	49.5	4.8	27.1	0.7
Black (65,000)	100.0	2.7	19.7	35.6	10.8	30.6	1.0
Other (78,900)	100.0	4.4	13.5	44.7	4.5	31.9	1.0
Age							
16-19 (36,200)	100.0	[1]1.3	23.1	45.1	8.9	21.0	[1]0.6
20-24 (69,100)	100.0	1.9	22.9	43.2	6.1	25.0	[1]0.9
25-34 (120,500)	100.0	3.1	19.6	43.7	6.1	27.0	0.6
35-49 (108,500)	100.0	3.5	15.3	46.6	5.7	28.1	0.8
50-64 (113,800)	100.0	4.1	9.9	51.0	4.8	29.5	0.7
65 and over (94,800)	100.0	4.3	6.3	51.4	3.5	33.4	1.1
Victimization experience							
Not victimized (361,300)	100.0	4.0	12.0	47.3	4.9	31.0	0.8
Victimized (181,600)	100.0	2.1	21.2	46.9	6.6	22.6	0.7

NOTE: Data based on question 9c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 5. Change in the chances of being attacked or robbed

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Going up	Same	Going down	No opinion	Not available
All persons (542,900)	100.0	59.0	30.6	5.7	4.5	0.3
Sex						
Male (257,500)	100.0	54.0	34.7	7.1	4.0	0.3
Female (285,400)	100.0	63.5	26.9	4.4	5.0	0.3
Race						
White (399,100)	100.0	62.8	28.8	5.0	3.2	0.3
Black (65,000)	100.0	54.0	32.1	8.0	5.8	[1] 0.1
Other (78,900)	100.0	43.9	38.5	7.3	10.0	[1] 0.3
Age						
16-19 (36,200)	100.0	46.3	38.4	11.0	3.9	[1] 0.4
20-24 (69,100)	100.0	54.2	34.8	7.5	3.2	[1] 0.2
25-34 (120,500)	100.0	57.1	33.7	6.2	3.0	[1] 0.1
35-49 (108,500)	100.0	61.4	29.7	4.4	4.3	[1] 0.2
50-64 (113,800)	100.0	63.8	27.3	4.1	4.4	[1] 0.3
65 and over (94,800)	100.0	61.2	25.5	5.0	7.8	[1] 0.5
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (361,300)	100.0	56.4	31.9	5.5	5.9	0.3
Victimized (181,600)	100.0	64.1	27.9	6.1	1.7	[1] 0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 15a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1] Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Less serious	Same	More serious	No opinion	Not availabl
All persons (542,900)	100.0	11.9	46.4	34.6	6.7	0.5
Sex						
Male (257,500)	100.0	13.8	46.3	33.6	5.8	0.5
Female (285,400)	100.0	10.1	46.5	35.5	7.4	0.5
Race						
White (399,100)	100.0	12.2	45.6	36.4	5.4	0.4
Black (65,000)	100.0	10.5	45.9	36.9	6.6	[1] 0.1
Other (78,900)	100.0	11.5	50.7	23.4	13.3	1.1
Age						
16-19 (36,200)	100.0	15.6	47.1	33.3	3.5	[1] 0.6
20-24 (69,100)	100.0	16.4	47.7	30.8	4.9	[1] 0.2
25-34 (120,500)	100.0	14.9	49.0	30.8	5.0	[1] 0.3
35-49 (108,500)	100.0	12.4	47.8	32.7	6.6	0.6
50-64 (113,800)	100.0	8.0	45.7	39.1	6.5	0.7
65 and over (94,800)	100.0	7.3	41.2	39.2	11.7	0.6
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (361,300)	100.0	11.4	47.2	33.2	7.8	0.5
Victimized (181,600)	100.0	12.9	44.8	37.2	4.5	0.6

NOTE: Data based on question 15b. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1] Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 7. Fear of going to parts of the metropolitan area during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (542,900)	100.0	19.8	77.6	2.6
Sex				
Male (257,500)	100.0	16.5	81.9	1.6
Female (285,400)	100.0	22.8	73.7	3.5
Race				
White (399,100)	100.0	21.5	75.9	2.6
Black (65,000)	100.0	10.8	87.3	1.9
Other (78,900)	100.0	18.6	78.2	3.2
Age				
16-19 (36,200)	100.0	14.7	82.0	3.3
20-24 (69,100)	100.0	19.6	78.4	2.0
25-34 (120,500)	100.0	18.8	79.2	1.9
35-49 (108,500)	100.0	20.6	77.4	2.0
50-64 (113,800)	100.0	21.5	75.7	2.8
65 and over (94,800)	100.0	20.3	75.7	4.0
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (361,300)	100.0	17.8	79.7	2.5
Victimized (181,600)	100.0	23.8	73.4	2.8

NOTE: Data based on question 13a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 8. Fear of going to parts of the metropolitan area at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (542,900)	100.0	29.0	62.6	8.4
Sex				
Male (257,500)	100.0	29.4	65.6	4.9
Female (285,400)	100.0	28.6	59.9	11.5
Race				
White (399,100)	100.0	30.6	60.5	8.5
Black (65,000)	100.0	23.2	68.4	8.4
Other (78,900)	100.0	25.5	66.7	7.8
Age				
16-19 (36,200)	100.0	30.7	60.1	9.2
20-24 (69,100)	100.0	36.4	57.6	6.0
25-34 (120,500)	100.0	33.0	60.6	6.4
35-49 (108,500)	100.0	30.7	61.8	7.5
50-64 (113,800)	100.0	26.7	64.2	9.1
65 and over (94,800)	100.0	18.6	68.8	12.6
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (361,300)	100.0	25.4	66.3	8.3
Victimized (181,600)	100.0	36.1	55.4	8.5

NOTE: Data based on question 13b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 9. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
All persons (542,900)	100.0	53.4	38.1	6.1	1.9	0.5
Sex						
Male (257,500)	100.0	64.6	30.6	3.4	0.9	0.5
Female (285,400)	100.0	43.3	44.9	8.6	2.8	0.5
Race						
White (399,100)	100.0	53.8	37.9	5.9	2.0	0.4
Black (65,000)	100.0	50.0	39.2	7.7	2.4	[1]0.7
Other (78,900)	100.0	54.1	38.5	5.8	0.9	[1]0.7
Age						
16-19 (36,200)	100.0	64.0	31.5	3.8	[1]0.4	[1]0.2
20-24 (69,100)	100.0	60.2	34.3	4.0	1.0	[1]0.5
25-34 (120,500)	100.0	63.0	32.0	3.9	0.8	[1]0.3
35-49 (108,500)	100.0	55.2	37.4	5.2	1.8	[1]0.3
50-64 (113,800)	100.0	48.1	40.8	8.5	2.1	[1]0.5
65 and over (94,800)	100.0	36.2	48.8	9.7	4.5	0.9
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (361,300)	100.0	52.4	39.5	5.8	1.8	0.5
Victimized (181,600)	100.0	55.4	35.3	6.8	2.1	0.4

NOTE: Data based on question 11b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 10. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Sex and age						
Male						
16-19 (18,400)	100.0	77.4	21.8	[1]0.7	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (31,300)	100.0	73.4	23.9	[1]1.9	[1]0.5	[1]0.4
25-34 (60,100)	100.0	74.2	23.3	1.7	[1]0.3	[1]0.5
35-49 (54,900)	100.0	65.5	29.6	3.3	[1]1.1	[1]0.5
50-64 (53,300)	100.0	57.0	36.3	5.0	1.3	[1]0.5
65 and over (39,300)	100.0	45.[illegible]	44.7	6.8	2.0	[1]0.7
Female						
16-19 (17,800)	100.0	50.1	41.6	7.1	[1]0.8	[1]0.4
20-24 (37,600)	100.0	49.2	43.0	5.8	[1]1.4	[1]0.5
25-34 (60,500)	100.0	51.9	40.6	6.1	1.2	[1]0.1
35-49 (53,600)	100.0	44.7	45.4	7.1	2.6	[1]0.1
50-64 (60,500)	100.0	40.3	44.7	11.5	2.8	[1]0.6
65 and over (55,400)	100.0	29.4	51.6	11.8	6.2	[1]1.0
Race and age						
White						
16-19 (21,500)	100.0	67.3	29.2	2.8	[1]0.7	[1]0.0
20-24 (49,200)	100.0	63.1	32.6	3.0	[1]0.8	[1]0.6
25-34 (89,300)	100.0	66.8	29.6	2.9	[1]0.7	[1]0.1
35-49 (72,200)	100.0	55.9	36.9	5.4	1.7	[1]0.1
50-64 (85,200)	100.0	47.5	41.2	8.6	2.2	[1]0.4
65 and over (81,700)	100.0	35.1	49.7	9.6	4.8	[1]0.8
Black						
16-19 (7,900)	100.0	56.6	38.2	[1]4.2	[1]0.0	[1]0.9
20-24 (8,400)	100.0	51.0	37.9	8.5	[1]2.6	[1]0.0
25-34 (13,700)	100.0	53.7	34.3	8.3	[1]2.1	[1]1.5
35-49 (15,400)	100.0	49.4	40.8	6.1	[1]3.2	[1]0.4
50-64 (14,800)	100.0	48.5	39.7	8.8	[1]3.0	[1]0.0
65 and over (4,800)	100.0	33.4	50.0	[1]12.1	[1]2.9	[1]1.6
Other						
16-19 (6,800)	100.0	62.2	31.2	[1]6.6	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (11,500)	100.0	54.9	38.9	[1]5.1	[1]0.6	[1]0.6
25-34 (17,500)	100.0	51.3	42.5	5.8	[1]0.4	[1]0.0
35-49 (21,000)	100.0	57.2	37.0	3.5	[1]1.3	[1]1.0
50-64 (13,800)	100.0	51.6	39.2	7.2	[1]0.5	[1]1.5
65 and over (8,300)	100.0	48.7	38.6	9.5	[1]2.4	[1]0.9

NOTE: Data based on question 11b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 11. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Race, sex, and age						
White						
Male						
16-19 (10,400)	100.0	79.7	19.0	[1]1.3	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (22,600)	100.0	75.4	22.2	[1]1.5	[1]0.3	[1]0.6
25-34 (45,600)	100.0	76.1	22.1	[1]1.3	[1]0.3	[1]0.3
35-49 (38,200)	100.0	65.8	29.2	3.6	[1]1.2	[1]0.2
50-64 (39,300)	100.0	56.7	36.0	5.3	[1]1.3	[1]0.6
65 and over (32,200)	100.0	44.3	46.2	6.7	2.2	[1]0.6
Female						
16-19 (11,100)	100.0	55.8	38.7	[1]4.2	[1]1.3	[1]0.0
20-24 (26,600)	100.0	52.6	41.5	4.2	[1]1.2	[1]0.5
25-34 (43,800)	100.0	57.0	37.4	4.5	[1]1.0	[1]0.0
35-49 (34,100)	100.0	44.8	45.5	7.5	2.3	[1]0.0
50-64 (45,800)	100.0	39.5	45.8	11.5	3.0	[1]0.3
65 and over (49,500)	100.0	29.1	52.0	11.5	6.4	[1]1.0
Black						
Male						
16-19 (4,500)	100.0	67.6	32.4	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (4,000)	100.0	67.8	26.1	[1]4.2	[1]2.0	[1]0.0
25-34 (6,900)	100.0	70.5	22.2	[1]4.2	[1]1.0	[1]2.1
35-49 (7,000)	100.0	60.2	33.6	[1]4.2	[1]1.0	[1]1.0
50-64 (6,900)	100.0	62.9	32.7	[1]2.1	[1]2.3	[1]0.0
65 and over (2,200)	100.0	38.5	51.3	[1]10.2	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Female						
16-19 (3,400)	100.0	42.1	45.9	[1]9.9	[1]0.0	[1]2.2
20-24 (4,400)	100.0	35.4	48.8	[1]12.5	[1]3.2	[1]0.0
25-34 (6,800)	100.0	36.6	46.7	12.5	[1]3.2	[1]1.0
35-49 (8,400)	100.0	40.4	46.8	7.7	[1]5.1	[1]0.0
50-64 (7,900)	100.0	35.8	45.9	14.6	[1]3.6	[1]0.0
65 and over (2,600)	100.0	29.3	48.9	[1]13.6	[1]5.4	[1]2.9
Other						
Male						
16-19 (3,600)	100.0	83.3	[1]16.7	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (4,900)	100.0	68.6	29.8	[1]1.6	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
25-34 (7,600)	100.0	66.4	31.8	[1]1.7	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
35-49 (9,800)	100.0	67.9	28.5	[1]1.4	[1]0.7	[1]1.4
50-64 (7,000)	100.0	52.2	41.7	[1]6.1	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
65 and over (5,000)	100.0	59.0	32.7	[1]5.6	[1]1.3	[1]1.4
Female						
16-19 (3,300)	100.0	39.2	47.0	[1]13.8	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (6,600)	100.0	44.7	45.6	[1]7.7	[1]1.0	[1]1.0
25-34 (9,900)	100.0	39.7	50.7	8.9	[1]0.7	[1]0.0
35-49 (11,200)	100.0	47.9	44.3	5.3	[1]1.8	[1]0.6
50-64 (6,800)	100.0	51.1	36.6	[1]8.2	[1]1.0	[1]3.1
65 and over (3,400)	100.0	33.6	47.2	[1]15.4	[1]3.8	[1]0.0

NOTE: Data based on question 11b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 12. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
All persons (542,900)	100.0	15.6	37.1	23.8	22.7	0.8
Sex						
Male (257,500)	100.0	24.2	46.3	19.3	9.7	0.6
Female (285,400)	100.0	7.8	28.9	27.8	34.6	1.0
Race						
White (399,100)	100.0	14.9	36.0	24.1	24.4	0.7
Black (65,000)	100.0	17.7	40.9	18.4	22.4	[1]0.6
Other (78,900)	100.0	17.4	39.6	26.6	14.9	1.5
Age						
16-19 (36,200)	100.0	21.9	44.6	22.1	11.4	[1]0.0
20-24 (69,100)	100.0	20.0	43.1	21.5	14.8	[1]0.6
25-34 (120,500)	100.0	21.2	43.7	21.8	13.1	[1]0.2
35-49 (108,500)	100.0	17.0	41.8	22.8	17.8	0.6
50-64 (113,800)	100.0	9.9	32.0	29.2	28.0	0.9
65 and over (94,800)	100.0	8.0	22.4	23.1	44.5	2.1
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (361,300)	100.0	14.7	37.2	24.1	22.9	1.0
Victimized (181,600)	100.0	17.3	36.9	23.0	22.4	0.4

NOTE: Data based on question 11a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 13. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Sex and age						
Male						
16-19 (18,400)	100.0	36.2	47.5	14.5	[1]1.8	[1]0.0
20-24 (31,500)	100.0	32.7	52.9	10.3	3.4	[1]0.7
25-34 (60,100)	100.0	31.4	51.3	13.8	3.4	[1]0.1
35-49 (54,900)	100.0	24.7	50.3	18.1	6.5	[1]0.4
50-64 (53,300)	100.0	13.8	43.0	28.8	13.7	[1]0.7
65 and over (39,300)	100.0	13.9	31.5	26.0	26.8	1.8
Female						
16-19 (17,800)	100.0	7.0	41.7	30.0	21.3	[1]0.0
20-24 (37,600)	100.0	9.4	34.9	30.9	24.3	[1]0.5
25-34 (60,500)	100.0	11.0	36.0	29.7	22.9	[1]0.3
35-49 (53,600)	100.0	9.0	33.0	27.7	29.4	[1]0.9
50-64 (60,500)	100.0	6.5	22.3	29.6	40.5	1.1
65 and over (55,400)	100.0	3.8	15.9	21.0	57.1	2.2
Race and age						
White						
16-19 (21,500)	100.0	19.4	44.5	23.8	12.4	[1]0.0
20-24 (49,200)	100.0	21.1	42.2	21.7	14.3	[1]0.6
25-34 (89,300)	100.0	22.7	45.1	20.8	11.3	[1]0.1
35-49 (72,200)	100.0	16.4	41.6	22.7	19.2	[1]0.1
50-64 (85,200)	100.0	8.4	30.3	30.9	29.7	0.8
65 and over (61,700)	100.0	6.9	21.1	23.2	46.9	2.0
Black						
16-19 (7,900)	100.0	25.7	46.2	15.9	12.1	[1]0.0
20-24 (8,400)	100.0	20.2	43.8	18.1	17.9	[1]0.0
25-34 (13,700)	100.0	20.1	37.2	21.0	21.3	[1]0.5
35-49 (15,400)	100.0	18.5	43.6	17.9	19.1	[1]0.9
50-64 (14,800)	100.0	12.1	41.3	17.0	29.1	[1]0.5
65 and over (4,800)	100.0	7.5	27.8	22.1	41.1	[1]1.6
Other						
16-19 (6,800)	100.0	25.2	43.1	24.2	[1]7.5	[1]0.0
20-24 (11,500)	100.0	15.0	46.2	23.1	14.4	[1]1.2
25-34 (17,500)	100.0	14.3	41.7	27.5	16.2	[1]0.4
35-49 (21,000)	100.0	17.8	41.0	26.8	12.1	[1]2.3
50-64 (13,800)	100.0	17.4	32.2	32.1	16.2	[1]2.0
65 and over (8,300)	100.0	19.5	32.2	22.4	23.4	[1]2.4

NOTE: Data based on question 11a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 14. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Race, sex, and age						
White						
Male						
16-19 (10,400)	100.0	32.6	48.0	16.7	[1]2.7	[1]0.0
20-24 (22,600)	100.0	34.2	50.9	11.3	3.0	[1]0.6
25-34 (45,600)	100.0	32.7	51.1	12.6	3.5	[1]0.1
35-49 (38,200)	100.0	24.3	50.4	18.8	6.5	[1]0.0
50-64 (39,300)	100.0	11.8	41.8	30.7	15.2	[1]0.5
65 and over (32,200)	100.0	12.1	30.2	27.1	28.5	2.2
Female						
16-19 (11,100)	100.0	7.0	41.3	30.4	21.4	[1]0.0
20-24 (26,600)	100.0	10.1	34.9	30.6	23.9	[1]0.5
25-34 (43,800)	100.0	12.4	38.8	29.3	19.4	[1]0.2
35-49 (34,100)	100.0	7.5	31.7	27.2	33.5	[1]0.2
50-64 (45,800)	100.0	5.4	20.5	31.0	42.1	[1]1.0
65 and over (49,500)	100.0	3.5	15.1	20.6	58.8	1.9
Black						
Male						
16-19 (4,500)	100.0	37.5	48.2	14.3	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (4,000)	100.0	31.9	54.1	[1]10.0	[1]4.0	[1]0.0
25-34 (6,900)	100.0	34.5	47.1	13.4	[1]5.0	[1]0.0
35-49 (7,000)	100.0	26.4	48.0	16.0	8.6	[1]1.0
50-64 (6,900)	100.0	19.6	51.9	16.3	11.0	[1]1.2
65 and over (2,200)	100.0	[1]10.1	42.2	[1]13.8	34.0	[1]0.0
Female						
16-19 (3,400)	100.0	[1]10.0	43.6	18.1	28.3	[1]0.0
20-24 (4,400)	100.0	[1]9.4	34.2	25.7	30.7	[1]0.0
25-34 (6,800)	100.0	[1]5.3	27.1	28.7	37.9	[1]1.0
35-49 (8,400)	100.0	11.9	39.9	19.5	27.8	[1]0.8
50-64 (7,900)	100.0	[1]5.5	32.1	17.5	44.9	[1]0.0
65 and over (2,600)	100.0	[1]5.3	[1]16.0	28.8	47.0	[1]2.9
Other						
Male						
16-19 (3,600)	100.0	44.9	44.8	[1]8.5	[1]1.7	[1]0.0
20-24 (4,900)	100.0	26.3	60.9	[1]6.4	[1]4.8	[1]1.6
25-34 (7,600)	100.0	21.3	56.6	21.2	[1]0.9	[1]0.0
35-49 (9,800)	100.0	25.0	51.5	17.0	[1]5.1	[1]1.4
50-64 (7,000)	100.0	19.3	41.0	30.6	[1]8.1	[1]1.1
65 and over (5,000)	100.0	27.3	35.4	24.3	13.0	[1]0.0
Female						
16-19 (3,300)	100.0	[1]3.9	41.1	41.2	[1]13.8	[1]0.0
20-24 (6,600)	100.0	[1]6.6	35.4	35.5	21.5	[1]1.0
25-34 (9,900)	100.0	8.9	30.2	32.2	28.0	[1]0.7
35-49 (11,200)	100.0	11.6	31.8	35.3	18.3	[1]3.0
50-64 (6,800)	100.0	15.5	23.2	33.7	24.5	[1]3.0
65 and over (3,400)	100.0	[1]8.0	27.5	19.7	38.9	[1]6.0

NOTE: Data based on question 11a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 15. Neighborhood dangerous enough to consider moving elsewhere

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (253,800)	100.0	14.1	83.8	2.1
Sex				
Male (75,000)	100.0	18.0	79.6	2.5
Female (178,800)	100.0	12.5	85.5	2.0
Race				
White (194,200)	100.0	13.9	84.1	2.0
Black (26,800)	100.0	24.1	73.1	2.8
Other (32,900)	100.0	7.3	90.1	2.6
Age				
16-19 (12,200)	100.0	9.3	86.9	[1]3.9
20-24 (25,300)	100.0	18.8	79.4	[1]1.8
25-34 (42,300)	100.0	17.8	80.6	1.6
35-49 (44,400)	100.0	16.6	80.8	2.6
50-64 (65,300)	100.0	13.6	84.7	1.6
65 and over (64,400)	100.0	9.5	88.0	2.4
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (171,100)	100.0	10.7	87.0	2.3
Victimized (82,800)	100.0	21.2	77.0	1.9

NOTE: Data based on question 11c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 16. Limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	People in general				People in neighborhood				Personal			
	Total	Yes	No	Not available	Total	Yes	No	Not available	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (542,900)	100.0	82.8	14.9	2.2	100.0	57.8	33.2	9.0	100.0	44.6	54.8	0.6
Sex												
Male (257,500)	100.0	81.0	17.1	1.9	100.0	56.3	35.6	8.0	100.0	35.4	64.1	0.5
Female (285,400)	100.0	84.5	12.9	2.5	100.0	59.1	30.9	10.0	100.0	52.8	46.4	0.7
Race												
White (399,100)	100.0	85.0	13.5	1.5	100.0	59.2	32.0	8.8	100.0	44.5	54.9	0.6
Black (65,000)	100.0	81.7	16.1	2.2	100.0	59.3	34.4	6.3	100.0	47.7	51.7	[1]0.6
Other (78,900)	100.0	73.0	21.3	5.7	100.0	49.7	37.9	12.5	100.0	42.3	56.6	1.1
Age												
16-19 (36,200)	100.0	80.8	18.2	[1]1.0	100.0	55.0	40.7	4.3	100.0	33.8	65.6	[1]0.6
20-24 (69,100)	100.0	77.8	20.6	1.7	100.0	51.6	38.9	9.6	100.0	34.5	64.8	[1]0.7
25-34 (120,500)	100.0	78.9	19.6	1.5	100.0	49.5	41.7	8.8	100.0	36.4	63.3	[1]0.3
35-49 (108,500)	100.0	84.3	13.7	2.0	100.0	57.9	33.5	8.6	100.0	42.9	56.7	[1]0.4
50-64 (113,800)	100.0	88.4	9.2	2.4	100.0	65.1	25.9	9.0	100.0	52.9	46.4	0.7
65 and over (94,800)	100.0	83.9	11.9	4.2	100.0	65.1	23.6	11.4	100.0	58.3	40.4	1.2
Victimization experience												
Not victimized (361,300)	100.0	82.1	15.4	2.6	100.0	57.3	33.3	9.4	100.0	43.4	55.9	0.7
Victimized (181,600)	100.0	84.3	14.1	1.6	100.0	58.8	32.8	8.3	100.0	46.8	52.6	0.6

NOTE: Data based on question 16a, 16b, and 16c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 17. Personal limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
Sex and age				
Male				
16-19 (18,400)	100.0	22.2	77.0	[1]0.9
20-24 (31,500)	100.0	23.6	75.9	[1]0.4
25-34 (60,100)	100.0	27.4	72.3	[1]0.3
35-49 (54,900)	100.0	35.7	64.1	[1]0.3
50-64 (53,300)	100.0	44.4	55.2	[1]0.4
65 and over (39,300)	100.0	50.6	48.0	[1]1.4
Female				
16-19 (17,800)	100.0	45.7	53.9	[1]0.4
20-24 (37,600)	100.0	43.7	55.4	[1]0.9
25-34 (60,500)	100.0	45.4	54.3	[1]0.3
35-49 (53,600)	100.0	50.4	49.1	[1]0.5
50-64 (60,500)	100.0	60.3	38.8	[1]1.0
65 and over (55,400)	100.0	63.8	35.1	1.1
Race and age				
White				
16-19 (21,500)	100.0	34.9	64.8	[1]0.3
20-24 (49,200)	100.0	35.1	64.1	[1]0.8
25-34 (89,300)	100.0	32.9	66.9	[1]0.2
35-49 (72,400)	100.0	41.0	59.0	[1]0.0
50-64 (85,200)	100.0	53.2	46.0	0.8
65 and over (81,700)	100.0	59.4	39.5	1.1
Black				
16-19 (7,900)	100.0	33.0	66.0	[1]1.0
20-24 (8,400)	100.0	33.6	66.4	[1]0.0
25-34 (13,700)	100.0	45.1	54.4	[1]0.5
35-49 (15,400)	100.0	48.4	49.2	[1]1.4
50-64 (14,800)	100.0	59.4	40.6	[1]0.0
65 and over (4,800)	100.0	62.6	37.4	[1]0.0
Other				
16-19 (6,800)	100.0	31.0	67.9	[1]1.1
20-24 (11,500)	100.0	32.7	66.7	[1]0.6
25-34 (17,500)	100.0	47.3	51.5	[1]1.2
35-49 (21,000)	100.0	44.8	54.3	[1]1.0
50-64 (13,800)	100.0	43.9	44.5	[1]0.5
65 and over (8,300)	100.0	45.3	51.4	[1]3.3

NOTE: Data based on question 16c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 18. Personal limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
Race, sex, and age				
White				
Male				
16-19 (10,400)	100.0	21.4	78.6	[1]0.0
20-24 (22,600)	100.0	22.8	76.6	[1]0.6
25-34 (45,600)	100.0	25.8	74.2	[1]0.0
35-49 (38,200)	100.0	33.9	61.1	[1]0.0
50-64 (39,300)	100.0	44.4	55.2	[1]0.3
65 and over (32,200)	100.0	50.9	47.7	[1]1.5
Female				
16-19 (11,100)	100.0	47.4	52.0	[1]0.6
20-24 (26,600)	100.0	45.5	53.4	[1]1.0
25-34 (43,800)	100.0	40.3	59.4	[1]0.3
35-49 (34,100)	100.0	49.0	51.0	[1]0.0
50-64 (45,800)	100.0	60.6	38.1	[1]1.3
65 and over (49,500)	100.0	65.0	34.2	[1]0.8
Black				
Male				
16-19 (4,500)	100.0	21.3	76.8	[1]1.8
20-24 (4,000)	100.0	28.5	71.5	[1]0.0
25-34 (6,900)	100.0	30.8	68.2	[1]1.0
35-49 (7,000)	100.0	36.0	62.9	[1]1.0
50-64 (6,900)	100.0	49.0	51.0	[1]0.0
65 and over (2,200)	100.0	52.0	48.0	[1]0.0
Female				
16-19 (3,400)	100.0	48.5	51.5	[1]0.0
20-24 (4,400)	100.0	38.3	61.7	[1]0.0
25-34 (6,800)	100.0	59.6	40.4	[1]0.0
35-49 (8,400)	100.0	60.5	37.7	[1]1.8
50-64 (7,900)	100.0	68.6	31.4	[1]0.0
65 and over (2,600)	100.0	71.2	28.8	[1]0.0
Other				
Male				
16-19 (3,600)	100.0	25.4	72.5	[1]2.1
20-24 (4,900)	100.0	23.4	76.6	[1]0.0
25-34 (7,600)	100.0	33.4	64.8	[1]1.8
35-49 (9,800)	100.0	42.2	57.1	[1]0.7
50-64 (7,000)	100.0	40.0	59.0	[1]1.0
65 and over (5,000)	100.0	48.3	50.3	[1]1.5
Female				
16-19 (3,300)	100.0	37.2	62.8	[1]0.0
20-24 (6,600)	100.0	39.6	59.4	[1]1.0
25-34 (9,900)	100.0	58.0	41.3	[1]0.7
35-49 (11,200)	100.0	47.0	51.8	[1]1.2
50-64 (6,800)	100.0	48.0	52.0	[1]0.0
65 and over (3,400)	100.0	40.9	53.1	[1]6.0

NOTE: Data based on question 16c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 19. Most important reason for selecting present neighborhood

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Always lived in neighborhood	Neighborhood characteristics	Good schools	Safe from crime	Lack of choice	Right price	Location	Characteristics of house	Other and not available
All households (163,100)	100.0	4.1	20.5	0.6	3.3	10.3	12.3	29.7	12.6	6.7
Race										
White (122,100)	100.0	4.3	20.9	0.7	3.7	8.0	12.2	30.3	12.9	7.1
Black (21,000)	100.0	4.3	14.8	[1]0.3	[1]2.1	23.0	17.7	20.2	11.6	6.1
Other (20,000)	100.0	3.2	24.0	[1]0.3	[1]1.9	11.0	7.1	36.0	11.5	5.0
Annual family income										
Less than $3,000 (26,900)	100.0	4.5	14.3	[1]0.2	3.3	17.2	16.6	29.3	7.0	7.5
$3,000-$7,499 (40,200)	100.0	4.8	18.4	[1]0.7	3.7	10.0	13.1	29.4	12.2	7.7
$7,500-$9,999 (18,500)	100.0	4.3	22.5	[1]0.3	4.5	10.2	12.7	30.4	10.1	4.9
$10,000-$14,999 (32,700)	100.0	4.8	21.6	[1]0.7	3.1	7.1	12.5	31.3	14.4	4.3
$15,000-$24,999 (20,800)	100.0	[1]1.6	26.6	[1]0.3	3.3	5.9	7.0	30.1	17.6	7.5
$25,000 or more (8,500)	100.0	[1]1.4	26.0	[1]1.4	[1]2.1	[1]4.8	[1]6.3	32.7	19.2	[1]6.1
Not available (15,600)	100.0	5.1	20.7	[1]0.8	[1]1.3	14.8	11.8	24.6	11.7	9.2
Victimization experience										
Not victimized (97,900)	100.0	4.6	21.0	[1]0.4	3.0	10.2	10.9	30.9	12.2	6.9
Victimized (65,200)	100.0	3.5	19.8	[1]0.8	3.7	10.5	14.3	27.8	13.1	6.4

NOTE: Data based on question 2a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 20. Most important reason for leaving former residence

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Location	Characteristics of house	Wanted better house	Wanted cheaper house	Forced out	Living arrangements changed	Influx of bad elements	Crime	Neighborhood characteristics	Other and not available
All households (163,100)	100.0	23.1	14.1	12.0	7.0	6.8	17.8	[1]0.3	2.2	6.3	10.5
Race											
White (122,100)	100.0	24.9	12.7	10.9	6.7	6.4	18.4	[1]0.2	2.0	6.6	11.2
Black (21,000)	100.0	15.9	16.1	12.3	9.9	8.8	19.2	[1]0.3	3.3	7.0	7.1
Other (20,000)	100.0	19.6	20.2	18.4	5.7	7.1	12.7	[1]0.6	[1]2.2	3.4	10.1
Annual family income											
Less than $3,000 (26,900)	100.0	21.7	9.4	6.4	9.8	10.9	19.9	[1]0.4	2.7	6.8	11.9
$3,000-$7,499 (40,200)	100.0	21.8	14.0	7.2	9.3	6.3	20.0	[1]0.3	2.4	6.3	12.3
$7,500-$9,999 (18,500)	100.0	24.5	14.4	12.3	8.5	4.9	18.3	[1]0.3	[1]2.3	6.6	7.8
$10,000-$14,999 (32,700)	100.0	22.9	16.8	15.0	4.3	6.9	15.2	[1]0.4	2.7	6.7	9.2
$15,000-$24,999 (20,800)	100.0	24.4	14.8	20.6	4.2	[1]7.0	16.0	[1]0.3	[1]1.2	4.2	7.4
$25,000 or more (8,500)	100.0	25.4	15.8	22.0	[1]1.4	[1]1.5	15.1	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]6.3	12.4
Not available (15,600)	100.0	24.3	14.2	10.3	6.9	6.1	17.0	[1]0.0	[1]2.2	6.5	12.6
Victimization experience											
Not victimized (97,900)	100.0	23.6	14.8	12.8	7.0	7.1	16.8	[1]0.2	1.2	5.7	10.8
Victimized (65,200)	100.0	22.3	13.0	10.8	7.0	6.5	19.2	[1]0.5	3.6	7.1	10.1

NOTE: Data based on question 4a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 of fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 21. Whether or not there are undesirable neighborhood characteristics

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All households (287,800)	100.0	38.7	60.9	0.4
Race				
White (221,600)	100.0	40.0	59.6	0.4
Black (33,900)	100.0	40.7	59.3	[1] 0.0
Other (32,300)	100.0	28.0	71.2	[1] 0.7
Annual family income				
Less than $3,000 (40,600)	100.0	41.7	57.4	[1] 0.9
$3,000-$7,499 (70,300)	100.0	38.7	61.1	[1] 0.2
$7,500-$9,999 (31,600)	100.0	37.7	61.9	[1] 0.4
$10,000-$14,999 (56,000)	100.0	39.3	60.3	[1] 0.4
$15,000-$24,999 (39,300)	100.0	38.8	60.8	[1] 0.4
$25,000 or more (15,900)	100.0	45.0	55.0	[1] 0.0
Not available (34,100)	100.0	32.3	67.4	[1] 0.4
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (192,000)	100.0	32.9	66.6	0.4
Victimized (95,800)	100.0	50.3	49.4	[1] 0.3

NOTE: Data based on question 5a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 22. Most important neighborhood problem

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Traffic, parking	Environmental problems	Crime	Public transportation	Inadequate schools, shopping	Influx of bad elements	Problems with neighbors	Other and not available
All households (111,400)	100.0	12.9	37.4	19.9	2.3	2.2	5.2	12.8	7.4
Race									
White (88,600)	100.0	13.2	36.8	20.0	2.5	2.1	5.6	12.4	7.5
Black (13,800)	100.0	9.1	40.1	20.9	[1] 1.0	[1] 4.2	[1] 4.3	11.9	8.6
Other (9,000)	100.0	14.9	38.9	17.6	[1] 2.0	[1] 0.0	[1] 3.3	17.7	[1] 5.5
Annual family income									
Less than $3,000 (16,900)	100.0	6.7	32.8	22.9	[1] 1.1	[1] 2.9	7.2	16.7	9.8
$3,000-$7,499 (27,200)	100.0	10.0	37.0	24.1	[1] 2.1	[1] 1.7	6.8	11.3	7.0
$7,500-$9,999 (11,900)	100.0	14.5	41.4	16.3	[1] 3.5	[1] 1.0	6.6	6.6	10.1
$10,000-$14,999 (22,000)	100.0	16.1	39.1	19.1	3.0	3.0	3.6	11.6	4.5
$15,000-$24,999 (15,200)	100.0	17.1	37.5	16.1	[1] 2.7	[1] 1.6	[1] 3.3	15.1	6.6
$25,000 or more (7,200)	100.0	16.5	34.9	15.7	[1] 1.6	[1] 2.4	[1] 3.2	15.0	10.6
Not available (11,000)	100.0	13.0	38.7	18.3	[1] 1.3	[1] 2.5	[1] 4.3	14.6	7.4
Victimization experience									
Not victimized (63,300)	100.0	12.4	39.1	17.5	2.5	2.0	5.7	13.9	7.0
Victimized (48,200)	100.0	13.5	35.1	23.1	1.9	2.4	4.7	11.3	8.1

NOTE: Data based on question 5a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 23. Whether or not major food shopping done in the neighborhood

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All households (287,800)	100.0	78.2	20.8	1.0
Race				
White (221,600)	100.0	78.4	20.6	1.0
Black (33,900)	100.0	78.4	20.6	[1] 1.0
Other (32,300)	100.0	76.6	23.0	[1] 0.4
Annual family income				
Less than $3,000 (40,600)	100.0	78.4	20.9	[1] 0.7
$3,000-$7,499 (70,300)	100.0	79.6	19.1	1.3
$7,500-$9,999 (31,600)	100.0	77.7	21.3	[1] 1.0
$10,000-$14,999 (56,000)	100.0	78.2	20.9	[1] 0.9
$15,000-$24,999 (39,300)	100.0	78.7	21.0	[1] 0.3
$25,000 or more (15,900)	100.0	73.1	26.8	[1] 0.0
Not available (34,100)	100.0	77.4	20.8	1.8
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (192,000)	100.0	79.6	19.4	1.0
Victimized (95,800)	100.0	75.4	23.6	0.9

NOTE: Data based on question 6a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 24. Most important reason for not doing major food shopping in the neighborhood

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	No neighborhood stores	Inadequate stores	High prices	Crime	Not available
All households (60,000)	100.0	18.8	34.4	28.8	[1] 0.5	17.5
Race						
White (45,600)	100.0	18.8	32.6	30.1	[1] 0.5	18.0
Black (7,000)	100.0	19.3	34.9	29.6	[1] 0.0	16.2
Other (7,400)	100.0	18.7	45.0	20.4	[1] 0.8	15.1
Annual family income						
Less than $3,000 (8,500)	100.0	17.2	20.7	31.8	[1] 0.7	29.6
$3,000-$7,499 (13,400)	100.0	15.9	35.7	28.1	[1] 0.4	20.0
$7,500-$9,999 (6,700)	100.0	24.0	36.6	28.5	[1] 0.9	9.9
$10,000-$14,999 (11,700)	100.0	17.6	36.7	31.3	[1] 0.5	14.0
$15,000-$24,999 (8,300)	100.0	24.5	35.0	29.9	[1] 0.0	10.5
$25,000 or more (4,300)	100.0	19.3	44.7	19.3	[1] 0.0	16.7
Not available (7,100)	100.0	17.1	35.1	27.5	[1] 1.0	19.3
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (37,400)	100.0	19.7	33.4	27.2	[1] 0.7	19.1
Victimized (22,600)	100.0	17.5	36.0	31.6	[1] 0.2	14.7

NOTE: Data based on question 6a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 25. Preferred location for general merchandise shopping

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Suburban or neighborhood	Downtown	Not available
All households (287,800)	100.0	40.4	55.2	4.4
Race				
White (221,600)	100.0	42.5	53.0	4.6
Black (33,900)	100.0	31.6	64.8	3.6
Other (32,300)	100.0	35.4	60.5	4.1
Annual family income				
Less than $3,000 (40,600)	100.0	36.7	59.4	3.9
$3,000-$7,499 (70,300)	100.0	37.3	59.3	3.4
$7,500-$9,999 (31,600)	100.0	40.2	54.7	5.1
$10,000-$14,999 (56,000)	100.0	44.3	52.4	3.2
$15,000-$24,999 (39,300)	100.0	47.2	48.1	4.7
$25,000 or more (15,900)	100.0	34.8	59.6	5.5
Not available (34,100)	100.0	39.6	52.9	7.5
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (192,000)	100.0	40.0	55.3	4.6
Victimized (95,800)	100.0	41.1	54.9	4.0

NOTE: Data based on question 7a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.

Table 26. Most important reason for usually doing general merchandise shopping in the suburbs (or neighborhood) or downtown

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Type of shopper and household characteristic	Total	Better parking	Better transportation	More convenient	Better selection, more stores	Crime in other location	Better store hours	Better prices	Prefer stores, location, etc.	Other and not availabl
Suburban (or neighborhood) shoppers										
All households (116,200)	100.0	18.0	1.9	47.8	7.9	1.9	[1]0.5	7.2	10.1	4.7
Race										
White (94,100)	100.0	17.1	2.0	48.9	7.6	2.2	[1]0.5	6.9	9.9	4.8
Black (10,700)	100.0	18.4	[1]0.6	45.9	10.8	[1]0.6	[1]0.6	10.2	9.3	[1]3.6
Other (11,500)	100.0	24.6	[1]2.2	40.6	8.1	[1]0.6	[1]0.0	6.9	12.2	[1]4.8
Annual family income										
Less than $3,000 (14,900)	100.0	7.2	[1]1.2	56.4	4.4	[1]0.8	[1]0.0	13.9	8.8	7.2
$3,000-$7,499 (26,300)	100.0	11.2	[1]1.8	52.6	6.3	3.1	[1]0.4	8.2	11.2	5.1
$7,500-$9,999 (12,700)	100.0	18.7	[1]2.8	45.9	10.5	[1]0.5	[1]0.0	7.1	10.9	[1]3.8
$10,000-$14,999 (24,800)	100.0	26.0	[1]2.2	40.7	12.3	[1]1.9	[1]0.7	5.3	7.3	3.5
$15,000-$24,999 (18,500)	100.0	27.2	[1]0.6	47.1	7.4	[1]0.9	[1]1.0	5.3	8.4	[1]1.9
$25,000 or more (5,500)	100.0	20.2	[1]0.0	38.1	[1]6.3	[1]2.1	[1]1.9	[1]4.3	17.6	[1]9.6
Not available (13,500)	100.0	13.9	[1]4.0	49.0	6.0	[1]3.0	[1]0.0	5.1	13.0	6.1
Victimization experience										
Not victimized (76,900)	100.0	18.3	2.4	49.2	7.1	1.7	[1]0.4	5.7	9.8	5.4
Victimized (39,400)	100.0	17.3	[1]0.9	45.1	9.7	2.2	[1]0.7	10.1	10.6	3.3
Downtown shoppers										
All households (158,900)	100.0	[1]0.3	4.9	35.6	35.3	[1]0.1	[1]0.1	9.6	11.2	3.0
Race										
White (117,400)	100.0	[1]0.3	5.4	36.2	35.0	[1]0.1	[1]0.1	7.9	12.4	2.6
Black (22,000)	100.0	[1]0.3	4.1	33.0	36.3	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	14.1	8.3	3.8
Other (19,500)	100.0	[1]0.3	[1]2.5	34.7	36.2	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	14.8	7.1	4.4
Annual family income										
Less than $3,000 (24,100)	100.0	[1]0.0	5.0	34.7	31.2	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	15.5	10.1	3.4
$3,000-$7,499 (41,700)	100.0	[1]0.1	6.4	31.0	35.1	[1]0.3	[1]0.1	13.5	10.7	2.7
$7,500-$9,999 (17,300)	100.0	[1]0.0	4.2	42.0	33.2	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	5.5	14.1	[1]1.1
$10,000-$14,999 (29,400)	100.0	[1]0.9	4.4	34.6	37.3	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	7.2	11.9	3.7
$15,000-$24,999 (18,900)	100.0	[1]0.6	[1]3.1	37.1	37.2	[1]0.0	[1]0.3	7.7	10.7	3.3
$25,000 or more (9,500)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]2.0	44.3	37.6	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]1.9	12.3	[1]1.9
Not available (18,000)	100.0	[1]0.4	6.0	36.3	37.1	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	6.4	10.1	3.7
Victimization experience										
Not victimized (106,200)	100.0	[1]0.3	5.1	36.1	35.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.1	8.6	11.8	3.0
Victimized (52,600)	100.0	[1]0.3	4.4	34.5	35.9	[1]0.2	[1]0.0	11.7	10.1	2.9

NOTE: Data based on question 7b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 27. Change in the frequency with which persons went out for evening entertainment

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	More	Same	Less	Not available
All persons (542,900)	100.0	16.1	48.0	35.8	0.2
Sex					
Male (257,500)	100.0	17.9	48.4	33.6	[1]0.2
Female (285,400)	100.0	14.4	47.7	37.8	[1]0.1
Race					
White (399,100)	100.0	16.3	47.9	35.7	[1]0.1
Black (65,000)	100.0	14.7	42.8	42.2	[1]0.3
Other (78,900)	100.0	16.2	52.9	30.7	[1]0.2
Age					
16-19 (36,200)	100.0	47.4	30.5	21.9	[1]0.2
20-24 (69,100)	100.0	30.8	30.0	38.6	[1]0.5
25-34 (120,500)	100.0	21.3	42.5	36.1	[1]0.1
35-49 (108,500)	100.0	11.6	54.1	34.1	[1]0.2
50-64 (113,800)	100.0	6.3	55.5	38.2	[1]0.0
65 and over (94,800)	100.0	3.6	58.7	37.5	[1]0.2
Victimization experience					
Not victimized (361,300)	100.0	13.6	51.3	35.0	[1]0.1
Victimized (181,600)	100.0	20.9	41.5	37.3	[1]0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 8b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 28. Most important reason for increasing or decreasing the frequency with which persons went out for evening entertainment

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Type of change in frequency and population characteristic	Total	Money	Places to go, etc.	Convenience	Own health	Transportation	Age	Family	Activities, etc.	Crime	Want to, etc.	Other and not available
Persons going out more often												
All persons (87,200)	100.0	14.2	24.0	3.2	1.6	2.0	7.3	13.0	10.6	0.8	17.1	6.1
Sex												
Male (46,000)	100.0	16.4	22.3	3.8	1.8	1.6	5.9	11.5	13.0	[1]0.6	17.2	5.9
Female (41,200)	100.0	11.8	25.9	2.5	1.5	2.4	9.0	14.8	7.8	[1]1.0	17.0	6.4
Race												
White (64,900)	100.0	15.6	24.5	3.5	1.4	1.8	6.9	12.6	9.9	[1]0.6	16.7	6.3
Black (9,500)	100.0	12.2	16.5	[1]2.4	[1]0.7	[1]2.9	15.4	9.7	13.6	[1]0.0	22.7	[1]3.8
Other (12,800)	100.0	8.8	26.8	[1]2.2	[1]3.2	[1]2.1	[1]3.7	17.7	11.5	[1]2.1	15.0	6.8
Age												
16-19 (17,200)	100.0	8.3	25.9	[1]0.4	[1]0.4	[1]2.7	27.2	3.8	7.9	[1]0.0	18.1	5.4
20-24 (21,300)	100.0	16.3	31.3	3.4	[1]0.6	[1]1.6	6.0	8.1	8.8	[1]0.3	18.0	5.6
25-34 (25,600)	100.0	20.5	24.0	4.1	[1]0.8	[1]2.0	[1]0.8	11.6	12.7	[1]0.0	18.4	5.2
35-49 (12,600)	100.0	14.5	16.9	[1]3.8	[1]1.1	[1]1.6	[1]0.0	25.9	8.9	[1]2.1	16.4	9.0
50-64 (7,200)	100.0	[1]3.7	18.5	[1]4.9	[1]3.7	[1]0.9	[1]1.9	29.9	16.0	[1]0.9	11.9	[1]7.5
65 and over (3,400)	100.0	[1]6.0	[1]6.2	[1]4.0	18.3	[1]3.9	[1]3.9	19.5	[1]14.1	[1]7.9	[1]10.2	[1]5.9
Victimization experience												
Not victimized (49,200)	100.0	13.6	24.0	3.0	2.2	2.7	7.5	13.0	10.5	1.2	16.2	6.1
Victimized (38,000)	100.0	15.0	24.0	3.5	[1]0.9	[1]1.1	7.2	13.1	10.7	[1]0.2	18.3	6.1
Persons going out less often												
All persons (194,200)	100.0	24.5	4.9	1.0	5.9	1.3	6.7	12.7	11.4	17.6	8.5	5.4
Sex												
Male (86,400)	100.0	29.5	4.1	0.9	5.3	1.3	7.5	11.3	13.8	11.8	10.4	4.5
Female (107,800)	100.0	20.8	5.5	1.2	6.5	1.4	6.0	13.8	9.4	22.3	7.1	6.1
Race												
White (142,500)	100.0	25.0	4.6	0.9	5.9	0.9	6.9	12.1	10.9	19.1	8.6	5.3
Black (27,400)	100.0	26.1	7.1	[1]1.7	7.6	2.6	7.9	9.4	10.9	12.1	9.5	5.1
Other (24,200)	100.0	20.2	4.1	[1]1.4	4.3	2.5	4.1	19.3	15.0	15.6	7.3	6.2
Age												
16-19 (8,000)	100.0	18.0	14.7	[1]1.0	[1]1.0	[1]6.1	[1]2.9	7.8	22.0	8.3	10.3	7.9
20-24 (26,700)	100.0	31.5	5.0	[1]1.0	[1]1.0	[1]1.2	[1]0.0	14.0	20.0	7.9	10.2	8.2
25-34 (43,500)	100.0	30.6	5.4	[1]0.9	[1]1.1	1.6	[1]0.9	21.9	17.6	5.9	9.8	4.4
35-49 (37,100)	100.0	34.1	4.5	[1]1.1	3.6	[1]0.7	3.5	14.2	10.2	12.7	9.4	5.9
50-64 (43,400)	100.0	20.3	3.5	1.6	8.9	[1]0.9	9.4	7.0	6.8	26.6	9.0	5.9
65 and over (35,500)	100.0	8.5	4.0	[1]0.6	15.6	[1]1.1	19.6	6.6	1.7	35.6	3.9	2.8
Victimization experience												
Not victimized (126,400)	100.0	22.9	4.7	1.3	6.6	1.2	8.1	13.3	10.3	19.1	7.7	4.8
Victimized (67,800)	100.0	27.5	5.2	[1]0.5	4.6	1.6	4.1	11.5	13.4	15.0	10.0	6.5

NOTE: Data based on question 8b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 29. Places usually visited for evening entertainment

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Inside city	Outside city	About equal	Not available
All persons (387,300)	100.0	87.2	5.2	7.3	0.2
Sex					
Male (198,400)	100.0	87.4	4.8	7.6	[1] 0.2
Female (188,900)	100.0	87.0	5.6	7.1	[1] 0.3
Race					
White (292,000)	100.0	86.9	5.5	7.4	0.2
Black (42,100)	100.0	84.3	6.5	8.7	[1] 0.5
Other (53,300)	100.0	91.3	2.9	5.8	[1] 0.0
Age					
16-19 (32,900)	100.0	89.3	5.6	4.8	[1] 0.2
20-24 (63,100)	100.0	85.7	6.7	7.0	[1] 0.6
25-34 (106,900)	100.0	89.1	4.8	6.0	[1] 0.0
35-49 (78,200)	100.0	89.2	3.0	7.6	[1] 0.2
50-64 (68,800)	100.0	83.8	6.6	9.4	[1] 0.2
65 and over (37,500)	100.0	84.8	5.5	9.2	[1] 0.5
Victimization experience					
Not victimized (241,900)	100.0	86.8	5.2	7.7	0.3
Victimized (145,500)	100.0	88.0	5.2	6.7	[1] 0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 8d. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 30. Most important reason for usually seeking evening entertainment inside or outside the city

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Type of place and population characteristic	Total	Convenience, etc.	Parking, traffic	Crime in other place	More to do	Prefer facilities	Other area more expensive	Friends, relatives	Other and not available
Persons entertained inside city									
All persons (337,900)	100.0	58.7	0.6	0.3	12.3	19.4	0.9	5.8	2.1
Sex									
Male (173,400)	100.0	59.0	0.7	¹0.3	12.7	19.7	1.0	4.8	1.8
Female (164,400)	100.0	58.4	0.4	¹0.2	11.9	19.1	0.7	6.8	2.4
Race									
White (253,700)	100.0	56.8	0.5	0.2	13.0	21.6	0.7	5.1	2.0
Black (35,400)	100.0	63.0	¹0.4	¹0.0	13.2	11.6	2.4	7.4	2.0
Other (48,700)	100.0	65.7	¹1.2	¹0.5	7.8	14.0	¹0.4	8.0	2.4
Age									
16-19 (29,400)	100.0	61.8	¹0.7	¹0.0	13.1	8.6	¹1.4	12.0	2.3
20-24 (54,000)	100.0	60.5	¹0.8	¹0.2	17.9	15.3	¹0.8	3.6	¹0.9
25-34 (95,300)	100.0	54.3	¹0.4	¹0.0	16.1	22.2	0.8	4.4	1.7
35-49 (69,700)	100.0	56.4	¹0.3	¹0.1	11.0	24.2	¹0.3	4.7	2.9
50-64 (57,600)	100.0	61.2	1.0	¹0.7	6.2	21.1	1.1	5.8	2.9
65 and over (31,800)	100.0	66.4	¹0.4	¹0.8	4.3	14.7	¹1.3	10.0	2.1
Victimization experience									
Not victimized (209,900)	100.0	59.3	0.6	0.3	11.8	18.4	0.7	6.8	2.1
Victimized (128,000)	100.0	57.7	0.6	¹0.2	13.0	21.1	1.2	4.1	2.1
Persons entertained outside city									
All persons (20,200)	100.0	13.8	6.2	5.0	5.1	32.5	3.7	27.2	6.5
Sex									
Male (9,600)	100.0	12.6	8.3	¹5.6	¹6.0	34.0	¹2.9	25.7	¹4.9
Female (10,600)	100.0	14.9	¹4.3	¹4.4	¹4.4	31.2	¹4.3	28.6	7.9
Race									
White (16,000)	100.0	14.0	6.5	5.3	3.8	30.8	¹3.3	29.0	7.4
Black (2,700)	100.0	¹12.9	¹3.0	¹5.7	¹13.2	40.2	¹3.1	¹16.5	¹5.5
Other (1,500)	100.0	¹12.8	¹9.0	¹0.0	¹5.0	¹36.6	¹8.7	¹27.9	¹0.0
Age									
16-19 (1,900)	100.0	¹3.5	¹0.0	¹3.9	¹11.2	¹26.7	¹3.5	44.1	¹7.0
20-24 (4,300)	100.0	18.8	¹0.0	¹1.6	¹13.3	31.8	¹3.1	29.4	¹1.9
25-34 (5,200)	100.0	21.9	¹3.6	¹5.1	¹3.9	24.2	¹5.2	29.7	¹6.2
35-49 (2,400)	100.0	¹11.2	¹13.9	¹8.9	¹0.0	37.7	¹0.0	¹17.2	¹11.1
50-64 (4,600)	100.0	¹7.2	¹11.9	¹8.6	¹1.5	34.8	¹4.6	23.0	¹8.4
65 and over (2,100)	100.0	¹9.7	¹9.5	¹0.0	¹0.0	48.8	¹3.3	¹22.2	¹6.3
Victimization experience									
Not victimized (12,700)	100.0	10.0	5.3	6.9	¹4.3	33.5	¹2.8	29.9	7.4
Victimized (7,600)	100.0	20.2	¹7.7	¹1.7	¹6.5	30.9	¹5.2	22.8	¹5.2

NOTE: Data based on question 8e. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
¹ Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 31. Opinion about local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Don't know	Not available
All persons (542,900)	100.0	45.1	36.9	10.8	6.7	0.5
Sex						
Male (257,500)	100.0	44.0	38.1	12.1	5.3	0.5
Female (284,400)	100.0	46.1	35.8	9.6	8.0	0.5
Race						
White (399,100)	100.0	49.5	35.2	9.3	5.6	0.4
Black (65,000)	100.0	29.7	41.9	22.0	5.9	[1]0.5
Other (78,900)	100.0	35.8	41.6	8.9	13.0	[1]0.7
Age						
16-19 (36,200)	100.0	25.7	51.3	15.4	6.3	[1]1.3
20-24 (69,100)	100.0	27.8	47.9	16.2	7.7	[1]0.4
25-34 (120,500)	100.0	36.0	43.7	13.9	5.9	0.5
35-49 (108,500)	100.0	46.2	35.3	11.5	6.6	[1]0.4
50-64 (113,800)	100.0	55.5	32.7	5.8	5.8	[1]0.3
65 and over (94,800)	100.0	63.2	21.6	6.3	8.4	[1]0.5
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (361,300)	100.0	47.8	35.6	8.5	7.6	0.5
Victimized (181,600)	100.0	39.8	39.4	15.3	5.1	0.4

NOTE: Data based on question 14a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 32. Opinion about local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Don't know	Not available
Sex and age						
Male						
16-19 (18,400)	100.0	26.6	50.4	15.2	6.2	[1]1.6
20-24 (31,500)	100.0	26.0	49.0	17.6	6.9	[1]0.5
25-34 (60,100)	100.0	35.9	43.3	15.4	4.6	[1]0.8
35-49 (54,900)	100.0	45.3	36.4	12.2	5.9	[1]0.2
50-64 (53,300)	100.0	55.8	34.1	6.5	3.2	[1]0.4
65 and over (39,300)	100.0	61.3	23.6	8.7	6.4	[1]0.0
Female						
16-19 (17,800)	100.0	24.8	52.2	15.7	6.3	[1]1.0
20-24 (37,600)	100.0	29.3	47.0	15.0	8.4	[1]0.3
25-34 (60,500)	100.0	36.0	44.1	12.4	7.3	[1]0.2
35-49 (53,600)	100.0	47.1	34.3	10.7	7.4	[1]0.5
50-64 (60,500)	100.0	55.2	31.4	5.2	8.1	[1]0.2
65 and over (55,400)	100.0	64.6	20.2	4.5	9.8	[1]0.9
Race and age						
White						
16-19 (21,500)	100.0	32.4	51.1	11.6	3.7	[1]1.2
20-24 (49,200)	100.0	30.6	46.2	15.5	7.6	[1]0.1
25-34 (89,300)	100.0	38.1	43.8	12.0	5.7	[1]0.4
35-49 (72,200)	100.0	51.6	32.6	10.1	5.3	[1]0.4
50-64 (85,200)	100.0	59.4	31.0	4.9	4.4	[1]0.3
65 and over (81,700)	100.0	65.6	21.6	5.8	6.5	[1]0.5
Black						
16-19 (7,900)	100.0	[1]6.5	50.3	31.3	10.8	[1]1.0
20-24 (8,400)	100.0	15.3	49.8	26.6	7.7	[1]0.8
25-34 (13,700)	100.0	28.2	35.5	30.6	[1]4.1	[1]1.5
35-49 (15,400)	100.0	28.9	45.1	20.8	5.2	[1]0.0
50-64 (14,800)	100.0	43.2	41.3	10.0	5.4	[1]0.0
65 and over (4,800)	100.0	58.5	23.6	14.9	[1]3.0	[1]0.0
Other						
16-19 (6,800)	100.0	26.9	52.9	9.0	9.0	[1]2.3
20-24 (11,500)	100.0	24.9	54.0	11.6	8.3	[1]1.2
25-34 (17,500)	100.0	31.3	49.8	10.1	8.9	[1]0.0
35-49 (21,000)	100.0	40.2	37.7	9.3	12.1	[1]0.7
50-64 (13,800)	100.0	44.5	33.6	6.6	14.8	[1]0.5
65 and over (8,300)	100.0	42.4	20.6	[1]5.8	30.4	[1]0.8

NOTE: Data based on question 14a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 33. Opinion about local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Don't know	Not available
Race, sex, and age						
White						
Male						
16-19 (10,400)	100.0	34.8	53.2	10.0	[1]1.4	[1]0.7
20-24 (22,600)	100.0	29.1	47.9	15.4	7.3	[1]0.3
25-34 (45,600)	100.0	37.5	43.4	13.7	4.7	[1]0.7
35-49 (38,200)	100.0	49.0	34.2	11.0	5.7	[1]0.2
50-64 (39,300)	100.0	61.3	30.9	5.4	2.0	[1]0.5
65 and over (32,200)	100.0	63.4	23.8	8.6	4.3	[1]0.0
Female						
16-19 (11,100)	100.0	30.2	49.1	13.1	5.9	[1]1.7
20-24 (26,600)	100.0	31.8	44.7	15.5	7.9	[1]0.0
25-34 (43,800)	100.0	38.7	44.2	10.3	6.6	[1]0.2
35-49 (34,100)	100.0	54.6	30.7	9.2	4.9	[1]0.6
50-64 (45,800)	100.0	57.8	31.1	4.5	6.5	[1]0.1
65 and over (49,500)	100.0	67.1	20.2	4.0	7.9	[1]0.8
Black						
Male						
16-19 (4,500)	100.0	[1]5.4	44.6	32.4	15.9	[1]1.7
20-24 (4,000)	100.0	[1]10.0	42.4	41.7	[1]5.9	[1]0.0
25-34 (6,900)	100.0	29.8	34.4	30.7	[1]3.0	[1]2.0
35-49 (7,000)	100.0	32.6	43.1	22.1	[1]2.2	[1]0.0
50-64 (6,900)	100.0	37.8	47.9	12.0	[1]2.2	[1]0.0
65 and over (2,200)	100.0	65.3	[1]17.6	[1]17.1	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Female						
16-19 (3,400)	100.0	[1]8.1	58.0	29.8	[1]4.1	[1]0.0
20-24 (4,400)	100.0	20.1	56.6	[1]12.5	[1]9.3	[1]1.5
25-34 (6,800)	100.0	26.5	36.7	30.5	[1]5.2	[1]1.0
35-49 (8,400)	100.0	25.8	46.7	19.8	7.7	[1]0.0
50-64 (7,900)	100.0	47.9	35.5	8.3	8.2	[1]0.0
65 and over (2,600)	100.0	52.9	28.6	[1]13.1	[1]5.5	[1]0.0
Other						
Male						
16-19 (3,600)	100.0	29.9	49.3	[1]8.3	[1]8.1	[1]4.3
20-24 (4,900)	100.0	24.9	59.4	[1]7.8	[1]6.3	[1]1.6
25-34 (7,600)	100.0	31.9	51.3	11.5	[1]5.3	[1]0.0
35-49 (9,800)	100.0	40.0	39.9	10.0	9.3	[1]0.7
50-64 (7,000)	100.0	43.0	38.7	[1]7.1	11.1	[1]0.0
65 and over (5,000)	100.0	45.9	25.3	[1]5.8	23.1	[1]0.0
Female						
16-19 (3,300)	100.0	23.5	56.8	[1]9.7	[1]9.9	[1]0.0
20-24 (6,600)	100.0	24.9	50.0	14.3	9.7	[1]1.0
25-34 (9,900)	100.0	30.7	48.6	9.0	11.6	[1]0.0
35-49 (11,200)	100.0	40.4	35.8	8.6	14.5	[1]0.6
50-64 (6,800)	100.0	46.1	28.4	[1]6.1	18.5	[1]1.0
65 and over (3,400)	100.0	37.2	[1]13.7	[1]5.8	41.3	[1]2.0

NOTE: Data based on question 14a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 34. Whether or not local police performance needs improvement

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (503,900)	100.0	86.1	11.2	2.7
Sex				
Male (242,700)	100.0	86.5	10.8	2.7
Female (261,200)	100.0	85.7	11.6	2.7
Race				
White (375,000)	100.0	85.0	12.0	2.9
Black (60,800)	100.0	89.4	8.6	2.0
Other (68,100)	100.0	89.1	9.0	1.9
Age				
16-19 (33,500)	100.0	92.3	5.7	2.0
20-24 (63,500)	100.0	91.4	6.7	1.9
25-34 (112,800)	100.0	90.4	6.9	2.7
35-49 (100,900)	100.0	85.3	11.9	2.8
50-64 (106,900)	100.0	83.2	13.5	3.3
65 and over (86,300)	100.0	78.7	18.6	2.6
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (332,100)	100.0	84.8	12.5	2.7
Victimized (171,700)	100.0	88.6	8.7	2.7

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

Table 35. Most important measure for improving local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Most important measure	All persons (344,400)	Sex		Race			Age						Victimization experience	
		Male (173,600)	Female (170,800)	White (258,000)	Black (44,500)	Other (42,000)	16-19 (24,000)	20-24 (46,400)	25-34 (86,400)	35-49 (68,600)	50-64 (69,700)	65 and over (49,400)	Not victimized (215,900)	Victimized (128,500)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personnel resources														
Total	25.2	23.8	26.6	26.5	16.4	26.4	20.4	19.2	20.4	23.9	30.8	35.4	27.1	22.1
More police	20.1	18.0	22.3	21.4	11.9	21.0	16.2	13.3	13.4	19.0	26.9	32.4	22.4	16.3
Better training	5.1	5.8	4.4	5.1	4.5	5.4	4.2	5.9	7.1	5.0	3.9	3.0	4.7	5.7
Operational practices														
Total	51.4	51.1	51.7	52.6	42.6	53.8	49.9	49.3	52.7	51.7	50.8	52.4	51.1	52.0
Focus on more important duties, etc.	13.7	15.4	12.1	15.4	10.8	6.2	12.5	15.9	19.3	16.1	8.1	7.2	12.0	16.7
Greater promptness, etc.	10.2	8.2	12.3	9.1	16.5	10.8	10.4	14.1	10.8	8.9	9.9	8.0	9.7	11.2
Increased traffic control	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	[1]0.0	[1]0.7	[1]0.6	[1]0.6	0.8	[1]0.6	[1]0.4	[1]0.7	0.7	[1]0.4
More police certain areas, times	26.8	27.0	26.6	27.3	15.2	36.0	26.4	18.7	21.8	26.1	32.4	36.5	28.7	23.7
Community relations														
Total	15.8	17.5	14.1	13.0	34.2	13.6	24.1	23.9	19.8	16.1	10.5	4.4	14.6	17.8
Courtesy, attitudes, etc.	13.1	14.6	11.6	11.2	25.7	11.7	18.6	19.2	17.6	12.5	8.9	3.8	12.0	15.0
Don't discriminate	2.7	2.9	2.4	1.8	8.4	1.9	5.5	4.7	2.2	3.5	1.6	[1]0.5	2.6	2.8
Other	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.9	6.9	6.2	5.6	7.7	7.0	8.4	7.9	7.9	7.2	8.1

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 36. Most important measure for improving local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Personnel resources	Operational practices	Community relations	Other
Sex and age					
Male					
16-19 (13,000)	100.0	23.1	46.2	25.4	5.3
20-24 (21,900)	100.0	17.6	45.6	29.0	7.8
25-34 (44,700)	100.0	17.9	54.4	19.7	8.1
35-49 (36,700)	100.0	23.3	51.3	17.7	7.7
50-64 (34,800)	100.0	31.0	49.3	12.4	7.3
65 and over (22,400)	100.0	31.6	55.4	5.0	7.9
Female					
16-19 (11,000)	100.0	17.1	54.2	22.7	6.0
20-24 (24,400)	100.0	20.6	52.7	19.2	7.4
25-34 (41,700)	100.0	23.3	51.0	19.9	5.8
35-49 (31,900)	100.0	24.6	52.2	14.1	9.1
50-64 (34,900)	100.0	30.6	52.3	8.6	8.5
65 and over (26,900)	100.0	38.6	49.8	3.8	7.8
Race and age					
White					
16-19 (15,000)	100.0	22.5	54.2	18.8	4.4
20-24 (33,700)	100.0	19.9	52.7	19.3	8.2
25-34 (65,100)	100.0	21.2	53.8	18.1	6.9
35-49 (46,900)	100.0	23.9	52.7	14.7	8.7
50-64 (54,200)	100.0	31.9	52.1	7.3	8.7
65 and over (43,200)	100.0	37.1	50.6	3.8	8.5
Black					
16-19 (5,600)	100.0	[1]8.2	34.4	47.7	[1]9.6
20-24 (6,100)	100.0	[1]7.0	35.7	50.2	[1]7.2
25-34 (10,200)	100.0	14.0	43.3	35.2	7.5
35-49 (10,500)	100.0	19.2	46.0	26.8	7.7
50-64 (9,100)	100.0	25.1	41.4	28.8	[1]4.7
65 and over (2,900)	100.0	21.7	61.4	[1]14.8	[1]2.1
Other					
16-19 (3,400)	100.0	30.5	56.9	[1]8.5	[1]4.1
20-24 (6,600)	100.0	26.7	44.8	23.1	[1]5.3
25-34 (11,200)	100.0	21.9	55.3	15.6	7.2
35-49 (11,200)	100.0	28.1	52.6	11.8	7.5
50-64 (6,400)	100.0	29.0	53.3	12.1	[1]5.6
65 and over (3,200)	100.0	25.6	69.2	[1]2.2	[1]4.0

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 37. Most important measure for improving local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Personnel resources	Operational practices	Community relations	Other
Race, sex, and age					
White					
Male					
16-19 (7,900)	100.0	27.0	51.2	19.3	[1]2.5
20-24 (15,700)	100.0	18.8	50.5	22.2	8.4
25-34 (34,500)	100.0	18.3	56.1	17.3	8.3
35-49 (25,300)	100.0	22.2	53.5	15.7	8.6
50-64 (26,100)	100.0	33.9	50.6	7.4	8.0
65 and over (19,000)	100.0	32.1	54.1	4.7	9.0
Female					
16-19 (7,100)	100.0	17.4	57.6	18.3	[1]6.7
20-24 (18,000)	100.0	20.8	54.5	16.7	8.0
25-34 (30,600)	100.0	24.6	51.1	19.0	5.3
35-49 (21,700)	100.0	25.9	51.8	13.4	8.8
50-64 (28,100)	100.0	30.0	53.4	7.2	9.4
65 and over (24,200)	100.0	41.0	47.8	3.1	8.1
Black					
Male					
16-19 (3,300)	100.0	[1]10.2	30.2	47.1	[1]12.6
20-24 (3,400)	100.0	[1]2.4	25.4	65.1	[1]7.1
25-34 (5,300)	100.0	[1]11.1	43.7	37.3	[1]7.9
35-49 (5,100)	100.0	22.3	38.9	32.9	[1]5.9
50-64 (5,100)	100.0	17.8	41.9	37.2	[1]3.2
65 and over (1,300)	100.0	[1]27.8	59.5	[1]12.7	[1]0.0
Female					
16-19 (2,400)	100.0	[1]5.5	40.3	48.3	[1]5.9
20-24 (2,800)	100.0	[1]12.7	48.4	31.6	[1]7.3
25-34 (4,900)	100.0	17.1	42.7	33.1	[1]7.1
35-49 (5,400)	100.0	16.8	52.7	21.2	[1]9.4
50-64 (4,100)	100.0	34.1	40.7	18.3	[1]6.9
65 and over (1,600)	100.0	[1]17.1	62.8	[1]16.4	[1]3.7
Other					
Male					
16-19 (1,800)	100.0	[1]29.5	53.6	[1]12.6	[1]4.4
20-24 (2,900)	100.0	28.3	42.4	24.1	[1]5.2
25-34 (4,900)	100.0	22.2	53.4	17.7	[1]6.7
35-49 (6,400)	100.0	28.5	52.0	14.0	[1]5.5
50-64 (3,600)	100.0	28.2	49.7	[1]14.0	[1]8.1
65 and over (2,200)	100.0	29.1	64.5	[1]3.2	[1]3.2
Female					
16-19 (1,600)	100.0	[1]32.3	60.1	[1]3.8	[1]3.8
20-24 (3,700)	100.0	25.7	46.9	22.0	[1]5.4
25-34 (6,200)	100.0	21.6	56.9	13.9	[1]7.5
35-49 (4,700)	100.0	27.6	53.5	[1]8.7	[1]10.2
50-64 (2,800)	100.0	30.1	57.7	[1]9.7	[1]2.5
65 and over (1,100)	100.0	[1]18.1	75.2	[1]0.0	[1]6.7

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Appendix II

Survey Instrument

Form NCS 6, the attitude survey instrument, contains two batteries of questions. The first of these, covering items 1 through 7, was used to elicit data from a knowledgeable adult member of each household (i.e., the household respondent). Questions 8 through 16 were asked directly of each household member age 16 and over, including the household respondent. Unlike the procedure followed in the victimization component of the survey, there was no provision for proxy responses on behalf of individuals who were absent or incapacitated during the interviewing period.

Data on the characteristics of those interviewed, as well as details concerning any experiences as victims of the measured crimes, were gathered with separate instruments, Forms NCS 3 and 4, which were administered immediately after NCS 6. Following is a facsimile of the latter questionnaire; supplemental forms were available for use in households where more than three persons were interviewed. Facsimiles of Forms NCS 3 and 4 have not been included in this report, but can be found in *Criminal Victimization Surveys in San Francisco*, 1977.

O.M.B. No. 41-S72052; Approval Expires June 30, 1973

Form NCS-6
(7-8-72)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY
CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE

ATTITUDE QUESTIONNAIRE

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

A. Control number

PSU	Serial	Panel	HH	Segment

B. Name of household head

C. Reason for noninterview

(310) 1 ☐ TYPE A → 2 ☐ TYPE B 3 ☐ TYPE C

(311) Race of head
1 ☐ White
2 ☐ Negro
3 ☐ Other

TYPE Z →
Interview not obtained for –
Line number

(312) _____
(313) _____
(314) _____
(315) _____

CENSUS USE ONLY

(316) 1 | (317) | (318) | (319)

HOUSEHOLD ATTITUDE QUESTIONS
Ask only household respondent

Before we get to the major portion of the survey, I would like to ask you a few questions related to subjects which seem to be of some concern to people. These questions ask you what you think, what you feel, your attitudes and opinions.

1. How long have you lived at this address?

(320)
1 ☐ Less than 1 year
2 ☐ 1–2 years } *ASK 2a*
3 ☐ 3–5 years
4 ☐ More than 5 years – *SKIP to 3a*

2a. Why did you select this particular neighborhood? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*

(321)
1 ☐ Neighborhood characteristics – type of neighbors, environment, streets, parks, etc.
2 ☐ Good schools
3 ☐ Safe from crime
4 ☐ Only place housing could be found, lack of choice
5 ☐ Price was right
6 ☐ Location – close to job, family, friends, school, shopping, etc.
7 ☐ House (apartment) or property characteristics – size, quality, yard space, etc.
8 ☐ Always lived in this neighborhood
9 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

b. Which reason would you say was the most important?

(322) _____ *Enter item number*

3a. Where did you live before you moved here?

(323)
1 ☐ Outside U.S. } *SKIP to 4a*
2 ☐ Inside limits of this city
3 ☐ Somewhere else in U.S. – *Specify* →

_____ State

_____ County

b. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?

(324)
1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Yes – *Enter name of city, town, etc.* →

(325) ☐☐☐☐☐ _____

4a. Why did you leave there? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*

(326)
1 ☐ Location – closer to job, family, friends, school, shopping, etc., have
2 ☐ House (apartment) or property characteristics – size, quality, yard space, etc.
3 ☐ Wanted better housing, own home
4 ☐ Wanted cheaper housing
5 ☐ No choice – evicted, building demolished, condemned, etc.
6 ☐ Change in living arrangements – marital status, wanted to live alone, etc.
7 ☐ Bad element moving in
8 ☐ Crime in old neighborhood, afraid
9 ☐ Didn't like neighborhood characteristics – environment, problems with neighbors, etc.
10 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

b. Which reason would you say was the most important?

(327) _____ *Enter item number*

5a. Is there anything you don't like about this neighborhood?

(328)
0 ☐ No – *SKIP to 6a*
Yes – **What? Anything else?** *(Mark all that apply)*

(329)
1 ☐ Traffic, parking
2 ☐ Environmental problems – trash, noise, overcrowding, etc.
3 ☐ Crime or fear of crime
4 ☐ Public transportation problem
5 ☐ Inadequate schools, shopping facilities, etc.
6 ☐ Bad element moving in
7 ☐ Problems with neighbors, characteristics of neighbors
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one answer)

b. Which problem would you say is the most serious?

(330) _____ *Enter item number*

6a. Do you do your major food shopping in this neighborhood?

(331)
0 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 7a*
No – **Why not? Any other reason?** *(Mark all that apply)*

(332)
1 ☐ No stores in neighborhood, others more convenient
2 ☐ Stores in neighborhood inadequate, prefers (better) stores elsewhere
3 ☐ High prices, commissary or PX cheaper
4 ☐ Crime or fear of crime
5 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

b. Which reason would you say is the most important?

(333) _____ *Enter item number*

7a. When you shop for things other than food, such as clothing and general merchandise, do you USUALLY go to suburban or neighborhood shopping centers or do you shop "downtown?"

(334)
1 ☐ Suburban or neighborhood
2 ☐ Downtown

b. Why is that? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*

(335)
1 ☐ Better parking, less traffic
2 ☐ Better transportation
3 ☐ More convenient
4 ☐ Better selection, more stores, more choice
5 ☐ Afraid of crime
6 ☐ Store hours better
7 ☐ Better prices
8 ☐ Prefers (better) stores, location, service, employees
9 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

c. Which one would you say is the most important reason?

(336) _____ *Enter item number*

INTERVIEWER – *Complete interview with household respondent, beginning with Individual Attitude Questions.*

INDIVIDUAL ATTITUDE QUESTIONS – *Ask each household member 16 or older*

KEYER – BEGIN NEW RECORD

(337) Line number | Name

8a. How often do you go out in the evening for entertainment, such as to restaurants, theaters, etc.?

(338)
1 ☐ Once a week or more
2 ☐ Less than once a week – more than once a month
3 ☐ About once a month
4 ☐ 2 or 3 times a year
5 ☐ Less than 2 or 3 times a year or never

b. Do you go to these places more or less now than you did a year or two ago?

(339)
1 ☐ About the same – *SKIP to Check Item A*
2 ☐ More
3 ☐ Less
} Why? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*

(340)
1 ☐ Money situation
2 ☐ Places to go, people to go with
3 ☐ Convenience
4 ☐ Health (own)
5 ☐ Transportation
6 ☐ Age
7 ☐ Family reasons (marriage, children, parents)
8 ☐ Activities, job, school
9 ☐ Crime or fear of crime
10 ☐ Want to, like to, enjoyment
11 ☐ Other – *Specify* Z

(If more than one reason)

c. Which reason would you say is the most important?

(341) _____ *Enter item number*

CHECK ITEM A ▶ Is box 1, 2, or 3 marked in 8a?
☐ No – *SKIP to 9a* ☐ Yes – *ASK d*

d. When you do go out in restaurants or theaters in the evening, is it usually in the city or outside of the city?

(342)
1 ☐ Usually in the city
2 ☐ Usually outside of the city
3 ☐ About equal – *SKIP to 9a*

e. Why do you usually go (outside the city/in the city)? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*

(343)
1 ☐ More convenient, familiar, easier to get there, only place available
2 ☐ Parking problems, traffic
3 ☐ Too much crime in other place
4 ☐ More to do
5 ☐ Prefer (better) facilities (restaurants, theaters, etc.)
6 ☐ More expensive in other area
7 ☐ Because of friends, relatives
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

f. Which reason would you say is the most important?

(344) _____ *Enter item number*

9a. Now I'd like to get your opinions about crime in general. Within the past year or two, do you think that crime in your neighborhood has increased, decreased, or remained about the same?

(345)
1 ☐ Increased
2 ☐ Decreased
3 ☐ Same – *SKIP to c*
4 ☐ Don't know – *SKIP to c*
5 ☐ Haven't lived here that long – *SKIP to c*

b. Were you thinking about any specific kinds of crimes when you said you think crime in your neighborhood has (increased/decreased)?

(346) 0 ☐ No Yes – **What kinds of crimes?** _____

_____

c. How about any crimes which may be happening in your neighborhood – would you say they are committed mostly by the people who live here in this neighborhood or mostly by outsiders?

(347)
1 ☐ No crimes happening in neighborhood
2 ☐ People living here
3 ☐ Outsiders
4 ☐ Equally by both
5 ☐ Don't know

10a. Within the past year or two do you think that crime in the United States has increased, decreased, or remained about the same?

(348)
1 ☐ Increased
2 ☐ Decreased
} *ASK b*
3 ☐ Same
4 ☐ Don't know
} *SKIP to 11a*

b. Were you thinking about any specific kinds of crimes when you said you think crime in the U.S. has (increased/decreased)?

(349) 0 ☐ No Yes – **What kinds of crimes?** _____

_____

11a. How safe do you feel or would you feel being out alone in your neighborhood AT NIGHT?

(350)
1 ☐ Very safe
2 ☐ Reasonably safe
3 ☐ Somewhat unsafe
4 ☐ Very unsafe

b. How about DURING THE DAY – how safe do you feel or would you feel being out alone in your neighborhood?

(351)
1 ☐ Very safe
2 ☐ Reasonably safe
3 ☐ Somewhat unsafe
4 ☐ Very unsafe

CHECK ITEM B ▶ Look at 11a and b. Was box 3 or 4 marked in either item?
☐ Yes – *ASK 11c* ☐ No – *SKIP to 12*

11c. Is the neighborhood dangerous enough to make you think seriously about moving somewhere else?

(352) 0 ☐ No – *SKIP to 12*
Yes – **Why don't you? Any other reason?** *(Mark all that apply)*

(353)
1 ☐ Can't afford to
2 ☐ Can't find other housing
3 ☐ Relatives, friends nearby
4 ☐ Convenient to work, etc.
5 ☐ Plan to move soon
6 ☐ Health or age
7 ☐ Other – *Specify* Z

(If more than one reason)

d. Which reason would you say is the most important?

(354) _____ *Enter item number*

12. How do you think your neighborhood compares with others in this metropolitan area in terms of crime? Would you say it is –

(355)
1 ☐ Much more dangerous?
2 ☐ More dangerous?
3 ☐ About average?
4 ☐ Less dangerous?
5 ☐ Much less dangerous?

13a. Are there some parts of this metropolitan area where you have a reason to go or would like to go DURING THE DAY, but are afraid to because of fear of crime?

(356) 0 ☐ No Yes – **Which section(s)?** _____

(357) _____ _____

_____ ← *Number of specific places mentioned*

b. How about AT NIGHT – are there some parts of this area where you have a reason to go or would like to go but are afraid to because of fear of crime?

(358) 0 ☐ No Yes – **Which section(s)?** _____

(359) _____ _____

_____ ← *Number of specific places mentioned*

14a. Would you say, in general, that your local police are doing a good job, an average job, or a poor job?

(360)
1 ☐ Good
2 ☐ Average
3 ☐ Poor
4 ☐ Don't know – *SKIP to 15a*

b. In what ways could they improve? Any other ways? *(Mark all that apply)*

(361)
1 ☐ No improvement needed – *SKIP to 15a*
2 ☐ Hire more policemen
3 ☐ Concentrate on more important duties, serious crime, etc.
4 ☐ Be more prompt, responsive, alert
5 ☐ Improve training, raise qualifications or pay, recruitment policies
6 ☐ Be more courteous, improve attitude, community relations
7 ☐ Don't discriminate
8 ☐ Need more traffic control
9 ☐ Need more policemen of particular type (foot, car) in certain areas or at certain times
10 ☐ Don't know
11 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one way)

c. Which would you say is the most important?

(362) _____ *Enter item number*

15a. Now I have some more questions about your opinions concerning crime. Please take this card. *(Hand respondent Attitude Flashcard, NCS-574)* **Look at the FIRST set of statements. Which one do you agree with most?**

(363)
1 ☐ My chances of being attacked or robbed have GONE UP in the past few years
2 ☐ My chances of being attacked or robbed have GONE DOWN in the past few years
3 ☐ My chances of being attacked or robbed haven't changed in the past few years
4 ☐ No opinion

b. Which of the SECOND group do you agree with most?

(364)
1 ☐ Crime is LESS serious than the newspapers and TV say
2 ☐ Crime is MORE serious than the newspapers and TV say
3 ☐ Crime is about as serious as the newspapers and TV say
4 ☐ No opinion

16a. Do you think PEOPLE IN GENERAL have limited or changed their activities in the past few years because they are afraid of crime?

(365) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

b. Do you think that most PEOPLE IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD have limited or changed their activities in the past few years because they are afraid of crime?

(366) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

c. In general, have YOU limited or changed your activities in the past few years because of crime?

(367) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

▶ **INTERVIEWER** – *Continue interview with this respondent on NCS-3*

Appendix III

Technical information and reliability of the estimates

Survey results contained in this publication are based on the data gathered during early 1974 from persons residing within the city limits of San Francisco, including those living in certain types of group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Nonresidents of the city, including tourists and commuters, did not fall within the scope of the survey. Similarly, crewmembers of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, were not under consideration. With these exceptions, all persons age 16 and over living in units designated for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Each interviewer's first contact with a unit selected for the survey was in person, and, if it were not possible to secure interviews with all eligible members of the household during the initial visit, interviews by telephone were permissible thereafter. Proxy responses were not permitted for the attitude survey. Survey records were processed and weighted, yielding results representative both of the city's population as a whole and of various sectors within the population. Because they are based on a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration, the results are estimates.

Sample design and size

Estimates from the survey are based on data obtained from a stratified sample. The basic frame from which the attitude sample was drawn—the city's complete housing inventory, as determined by the 1970 Census of Population and Housing—was the same as that for the victimization survey. A determination was made that a sample roughly half the size of the victimization sample would yield enough attitudinal data on which to base reliable estimates. For the purpose of selecting the victimization sample, the city's housing units were distributed among 105 strata on the basis of various characteristics. Occupied units, which comprised the majority, were grouped into 100 strata defined by a combination of the following characteristics: type of tenure (owned or rented); number of household members (five categories); household income (five categories); and race of head of household (white or other than white). Housing units vacant at the time of the Census were assigned to an additional four strata, where they were distributed on the basis of rental or property value. A single stratum incorporated group quarters.

To account for units built after the 1970 Census, a sample was drawn, by means of an independent clerical operation, of permits issued for the construction of residential housing within the city. This enabled the proper representation in the survey of persons occupying housing built after 1970.

In order to develop the half sample required for the attitude survey, each unit was randomly assigned to 1 of 12 panels, with units in the first 6 panels being designated for the attitude survey. This procedure resulted in the selection of 5,881 housing units. During the survey period, 783 of these units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, temporarily occupied by nonresidents, or otherwise ineligible for both the victimization and attitude surveys. At an additional 361 units visited by interviewers it was impossible to conduct interviews because the occupants could not be reached after repeated calls, did not wish to participate in the survey, or were unavailable for other reasons. Therefore, interviews were taken with the occupants of 4,737 housing units, and the rate of participation among units qualified for interviewing was 92.9 percent. Participating units were occupied by a total of 8,713 persons age 16 and over, or an average of 1.8 residents of the relevant ages per unit. Interviews were conducted with 8,102 of these persons, resulting in a response rate of 93.0 percent among eligible residents.

Estimation procedure

Data records generated by the attitude survey were assigned either of two sets of final tabulation weights, one for the records of individual respondents and another for those of household respondents. In each case, the final weight was the product of two elements—a factor of roughly twice the weight used in tabulating victimization data estimates and a ratio estimation factor. The following steps determined the tabulation weight for personal victimization data and were, therefore, an integral part of the estimation procedure for attitude data gathered from individual respondents: (1) a basic weight, reflecting the selected unit's probability of being included in the sample; (2) a factor to compensate for the subsampling of units, a situation that arose in instances where the interviewer discovered many more units at the sample address than had been listed in the decennial Census; (3) a within-household noninterview

adjustment to account for situations where at least one but not all eligible persons in a household were interviewed; (4) a household noninterview adjustment to account for households qualified to participate in the survey but from which an interview was not obtained; (5) a household ratio estimate factor for bringing estimates developed from the sample of 1970 housing units into adjustment with the complete Census count of such units; and (6) a population ratio estimate factor that brought the sample estimate into accord with post-Census estimates of the population age 12 and over and adjusted the data for possible biases resulting from undercoverage or overcoverage of the population.

The household ratio estimation procedure (step 5) achieved a slight reduction in the extent of sampling variability, thereby reducing the margin of error in the tabulated survey results. It also compensated for the exclusion from each stratum of any households already included in samples for certain other Census Bureau programs. The household ratio estimator was not applied to interview records gathered from residents of group quarters or of units constructed after the Census. For household victimization data (and attitude data from household respondents), the final weight incorporated all of the steps described above except the third and sixth.

The ratio estimation factor, second element of the final weight, was an adjustment for bringing data from the attitude survey (which, as indicated, was based on a half sample) into accord with data from the victimization survey (based on the whole sample). This adjustment, required because the attitude sample was randomly constructed from the victimization sample, was used for the age, sex, and race characteristics of respondents.

Reliability of estimates

As previously noted, survey results contained in this report are estimates. Despite the precautions taken to minimize sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors arising from the fact that the sample employed was only one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been used applying the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples may vary somewhat; they also may differ from figures developed from the average of all possible samples, even if the surveys were administered with the same schedules, instructions, and interviewers.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a gauge of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. The average value of all possible samples may or may not be contained in any particular computed interval. However, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that a survey-derived estimate would differ from the average result of all possible samples by less than one standard error. Similarly, the chances are about 90 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error; about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be 2.0 times the standard error; and 99 out of 100 chances that it would be less than 2.5 times the standard error. The 68 percent confidence interval is defined as the range of values given by the estimate minus the standard error and the estimate plus the standard error; the chances are 68 in 100 that the average value of all possible samples would fall within that range. Similarly, the 95 percent confidence interval is defined as the estimate plus or minus two standard errors.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates presented in this report are subject to nonsampling error, chiefly affecting the accuracy of the distinction between victims and nonvictims. A major source of nonsampling error is related to the ability of respondents to recall whether or not they were victimized during the 12 months prior to the time of interview. Research on recall indicates that the ability to remember a crime varies with the time interval between victimization and interview, the type of crime, and, perhaps, the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondent. Taken together, recall problems may result in an understatement of the "true" number of victimized persons and households, as defined for the purpose of this report. Another source of nonsampling error pertaining to victimization experience involves telescoping, or bringing within the appropriate 12-month reference period victimizations that occured before or after the close of the period.

Although the problems of recall and telescoping probably weakened the differentiation between victims and nonvictims, these would *not* have affected the data on personal attitudes or behavior. Nevertheless, such data may have been affected by nonsampling errors resulting from incomplete or erroneous responses, systematic mistakes introduced by interviewers, and improper coding and process-

ing of data. Many of these errors also would occur in a complete census. Quality control measures, such as interviewer observation and a reinterview program, as well as edit procedures in the field and at the clerical and computer processing stages, were utilized to keep such errors at an acceptably low level. As calculated for this survey, the standard errors partially measure only those random nonsampling errors arising from response and interviewer errors; they do not, however, take into account any systematic biases in the data.

Regarding the reliability of data, it should be noted that estimates based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates are identified in footnotes to the data tables and were not used for purposes of analysis in this report. For San Francisco, a minimum weighted estimate of 600 was considered statistically reliable, as was any percentage based on such a figure.

Computation and application of the standard error

For survey estimates relevant to either the individual or household respondents, standard errors displayed on tables at the end of this appendix can be used for gauging sampling variability. These errors are approximations and suggest an order of magnitude of the standard error rather than the precise error associated with any given estimate. Table I contains standard error approximations applicable to information from individual respondents and Table II gives errors for data derived from household respondents. For percentages not specifically listed in the tables, linear interpolation must be used to approximate the standard error.

To illustrate the application of standard errors in measuring sampling variability, Data Table 1 in this report shows that 74.9 percent of all San Francisco residents age 16 and over (542,900 persons) believed crime in the United States had increased. Two-way linear interpolation of data listed in Table I would yield a standard error of about 0.6 percent. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated percentage of 74.9 would be within 0.6 percentage points of the average result from all possible samples; i.e., the 68 percent confidence interval associated with the estimate would be from 74.3 to 75.5. Furthermore, the chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimated percentage would be roughly within 1.2 percentage points of the average for all samples; i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval would be about 73.7 to 76.1 percent. Standard errors associated with data from household respondents are calculated in the same manner, using Table II.

In comparing two sample estimates, the standard error of the difference between the two figures is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. As an example, Data Table 12 shows that 24.2 percent of males and 7.8 percent of females felt very safe when out alone in the neighborhood at night, a difference of 16.4 percentage points. The standard error for each estimate, determined by interpolation, was about 0.8 (males) and 0.4 (females). Using the formula described previously, the standard error of the difference between 24.2 and 7.8 percent is expressed as $\sqrt{(0.8)^2 + (0.4)^2}$, which equals approximately 0.9. Thus, the confidence interval at one standard error around the difference of 16.4 would be from 15.5 to 17.3 (16.4 plus or minus 0.9) and at two standard errors from 14.6 to 18.2. The ratio of a difference to its standard error defines a value that can be equated to a level of significance. For example, a ratio of about 2.0 (or more) denotes that the difference is significant at the 95 percent confidence level (or higher); a ratio ranging between about 1.6 and 2.0 indicates that the difference is significant at a confidence level between 90 and 95 percent; and a ratio of less than about 1.6 defines a level of confidence below 90 percent. In the above example, the ratio of the difference (16.4) to the standard error (0.9) is equal to 18.2, a figure well above the 2.0 minimum level of confidence applied in this report. Thus, it was concluded that the difference between the two proportions was statistically significant. For data gathered from household respondents, the significance of differences between two sample estimates is tested by the same procedure, using standard errors in Table II.

Table I. Individual respondent data: Standard error approximations for estimated percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percent	Estimated percent of answers by individual respondents					
	1.0 or 99.0	2.5 or 97.5	5.0 or 95.0	10.0 or 90.0	25.0 or 75.0	50.0
100	9.0	14.1	19.7	27.1	39.2	45.2
250	5.7	8.9	12.5	17.2	24.8	28.6
500	4.0	6.3	8.8	12.1	17.5	20.2
1,000	2.8	4.5	6.2	8.6	12.4	14.3
2,500	1.8	2.8	3.9	5.4	7.8	9.0
5,000	1.3	2.0	2.8	3.8	5.5	6.4
10,000	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.7	3.9	4.5
25,000	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.5	2.9
50,000	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.0
100,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4
250,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9
500,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6
1,000,000	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5

NOTE: The standard errors in this table are applicable to information in Data Tables 1-18 and 27-37.

Table II. Household respondent data: Standard error approximations for estimated percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percent	Estimated percent of answers by household respondents					
	1.0 or 99.0	2.5 or 97.5	5.0 or 95.0	10.0 or 90.0	25.0 or 75.0	50.0
100	7.7	12.1	17.0	23.3	33.7	38.9
250	4.9	7.7	10.7	14.8	21.3	24.6
500	3.5	5.4	7.6	10.4	15.1	17.4
1,000	2.4	3.8	5.4	7.4	10.7	12.3
2,500	1.5	2.4	3.4	4.7	6.7	7.8
5,000	1.1	1.7	2.4	3.3	4.8	5.5
10,000	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.3	3.4	3.9
25,000	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.5
50,000	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.7
100,000	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.2
250,000	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8
500,000	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6

NOTE: The standard errors in this table are applicable to information in Data Tables 19-26.

Glossary

Age—The appropriate age category is determined by each respondent's age as of the last day of the month preceding the interview.

Annual family income—Includes the income of the household head and all other related persons residing in the same household unit. Covers the 12 months preceding the interview and includes wages, salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The income of persons unrelated to the head of household is excluded.

Assault—An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. Includes attempted assault with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery.

Burglary—Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

Central city—The largest city of a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA).

Community relations—Refers to question 14b (ways of improving police performance) and includes two response categories: "Be more courteous, improve attitude, community relations" and "Don't discriminate."

Downtown shopping area—The central shopping district of the city where the respondent lives.

Evening entertainment—Refers to entertainment available in public places, such as restaurants, theaters, bowling alleys, nightclubs, bars, ice cream parlors, etc. Excludes club meetings, shopping, and social visits to the homes of relatives or acquaintances.

General merchandise shopping—Refers to shopping for goods other than food, such as clothing, furniture, housewares, etc.

Head of household—For classification purposes, only one individual per household can be the head person. In husband-wife households, the husband arbitrarily is considered to be the head. In other households, the head person is the individual so regarded by its members; generally, that person is the chief breadwinner.

Household—Consists of the occupants of separate living quarters meeting either of the following criteria: (1) Persons, whether present or temporarily absent, whose usual place of residence is the housing unit in question, or (2) Persons staying in the housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household attitude questions—Items 1 through 7 of Form NCS 6. For households that consist of more than one member, the questions apply to the entire household.

Household larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry are not involved.

Household respondent—A knowledgeable adult member of the household, most frequently the head of household or that person's spouse. For each household, such a person answers the "household attitude questions."

Individual attitude questions—Items 8 through 16 of Form NCS 6. The questions apply to each person, not the entire household.

Individual respondent—Each person age 16 and over, including the houshold respondent, who participates in the survey. All such persons answer the "individual attitude questions."

Local police—The police force in the city where the respondent lives at the time of the interview.

Major food shopping—Refers to shopping for the bulk of the household's groceries.

Measured crimes—For the purpose of this report, the offenses are rape, personal robbery, assault, personal larceny, burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft, as determined by the victimization component of the survey. Includes both completed and attempted acts that occurred during the 12 months prior to the month of interview.

Motor vehicle theft—Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempts at such acts. Motor vehicles include automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and any other motorized vehicles legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Neighborhood—The general vicinity of the respondent's dwelling. The boundaries of a neighborhood define an area with which the respondent identifies.

Nonvictim—See "Not victimized," below.

Not victimized—For the purpose of this report, persons not categorized as "victimized" (see below) are considered "not victimized."

Offender—The perpetrator of a crime.

Operational practices—Refers to question 14b (ways of improving police performance) and includes four response categories: "Concentrate on more important duties, serious crime, etc."; "Be more prompt, responsive, alert"; "Need more traffic control"; and "Need more policemen of particular

type (foot, car) in certain areas or at certain times."

Personal larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between victim and offender.

Personnel resources—Refers to question 14b (ways of improving police performance) and includes two response categories: "Hire more policemen" and "Improve training, raise qualifications or pay, recruitment policies."

Race—Determined by the interviewer upon observation, and asked only about persons not related to the head of household who were not present at the time of interview. The racial categories distinguished are white, black, and other. The category "other" consists mainly of American Indians and/or persons of Asian ancestry.

Rape—Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded. Includes both heterosexual and homosexual rape.

Rate of victimization—See "Victimization rate," below.

Robbery—Theft or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

Series victimizations—Three or more criminal events similar, if not identical, in nature and incurred by a person unable to identify separately the details of each act, or, in some cases, to recount accurately the total number of such acts. The term is applicable to each of the crimes measured by the victimization component of the survey.

Suburban or neighborhood shopping areas—Shopping centers or districts either outside the city limits or in outlying areas of the city near the respondent's residence.

Victim—See "Victimized," below.

Victimization—A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person or household. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts. Each criminal act against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate—For crimes against persons, the victimization rate, a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over. For crimes against households, victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 households.

Victimized—For the purpose of this report, persons are regarded as "victimized" if they meet either of two criteria. (1) They personally experienced one or more of the following criminal victimizations during the 12 months prior to the month of interview: rape, personal robbery, assault, or personal larceny. Or, (2) they are members of a household that experienced one or more of the following criminal victimizations during the same time frame: burglary, household larceny, or motor vehicle theft.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

USER EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

San Francisco: Public Attitudes About Crime
NCJ–46246, SD–NCS–C–31

Dear Reader:

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is interested in your comments and suggestions about this report. We have provided this form for whatever opinions you wish to express about it. Please cut out both of these pages, staple them together on one corner, and fold so that the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration address appears on the outside. After folding, use tape to seal closed. No postage stamp is necessary.

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2. For that purpose, the report– ☐ Met most of my needs ☐ Met some of my needs ☐ Met none of my needs

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4. Which parts of the report, if any, were difficult to understand or use? How could they be improved?

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6. Are there ways this report could be improved that you have not mentioned?

7. Please suggest other topics you would like to see addressed in future analytic reports using National Crime Survey victimization and/or attitude data.

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12. Additional comments

OPTIONAL

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